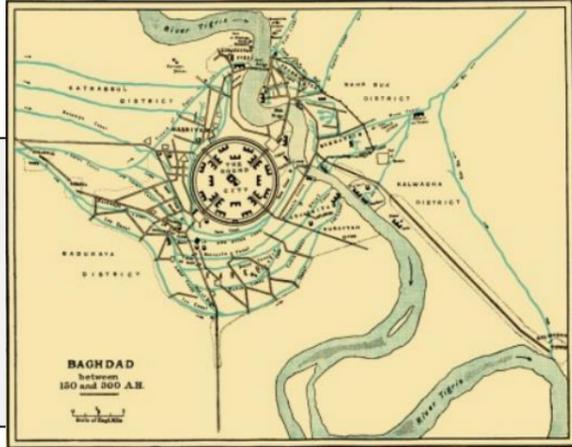


The Golden Age of Islam

- Baghdad c900-1200AD**
- The city was known as 'The Round City.' It was built as two giant semicircles with a mosque at the centre. It housed the caliph's palace, government and military buildings. Residential areas for common people was outside the city walls.
 - It is estimated that between c.900- 1200, the population reached between 1.2 and 2 million people (the largest city in the world at the time).



Key Vocabulary

Civilisation Empire Caliph(ate) Rashidun Ummayad Abbasid Mosque Culture Architecture Trade Innovation Tessellation

The Silk Road

The Silk Road was an ancient network of trade routes, linking China and the Far East with the Middle East and Europe.



Islamic Art and culture

Islamic art and design flourished throughout this period. Complex geometric designs were fashionable, including tessellating patterns on roof and floors. Notable developments were also made in ceramics and calligraphy.



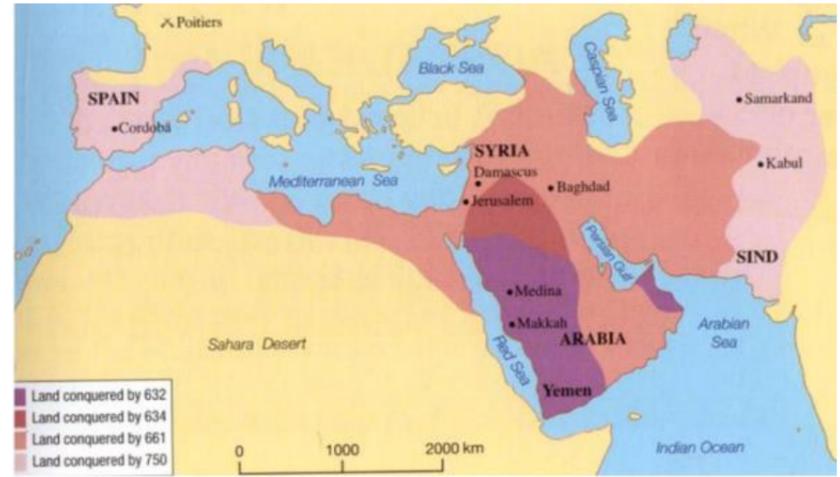
Enquiry question: Why do we study the Early Islamic Civilisation?

Prior knowledge

Year 4- a study of Anglo Saxons and Vikings in Europe can be contrasted with a Golden Age of learning and progress.

RE – Islam studied across key stage 2. Main beliefs and geographical origins.

The House of Wisdom was a huge academy where people studied. It had a big library and even an observatory where people could look at the night sky. Lots of important books were kept in the House of Wisdom. People translated ancient Roman and Greek texts into Arabic so more people could read them.



The Empire

Over a period of a few hundred years, Islam spread from its place of origin in the Arabian Peninsula all the way to modern Spain in the west and northern India in the east.

Specific timeline to topic

Early Baghdad Timeline

