



## Year 5 History Ancient Civilisation – Islamic



### What were the greatest achievements and failures during the golden age of Islam?

#### Key Skills

- To sequence a range of events from the time studied on a timeline-relating them to previous studies and making comparisons between different times in history.
- To begin to accurately use a wide range of terms and periods labels.
- To knowing key features, events and beliefs.
- To compare and link a wider range of times.
- To develop a deeper understanding how a period of time can have both continuity and change and the result of this.
- To examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people.
- To begin to identify primary and secondary sources and select relevant evidence to build up a picture of life in time studied.
- To compare accounts of events from different sources-offering some reasons for different Versions of events.

#### Key Knowledge

- To understand what the Golden Age of Islam was and how it began.
- To know what made this time a significant period for the Islamic civilisation and Baghdad.
- To understand how the Arabs were able to spread so quickly after the prophet's death.
- To know when and why this period ended.
- To identify ways this era effects our lives today.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Abbasids:** Ruling family during the Islamic Golden Age.

**Amalgamation:** To combined two or more things that are usually kept separate.

**Baghdad:** An important area of trade and exchange of ideas during the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Caliph:** The chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad.

**CE/BCE:** Common Era & Before the Common Era

**Century:** A hundred years.

**Civilisation:** Any complex society characterized by the development of a political state, social stratification, urbanisation, and a system of written communication.

**Classical:** Having to do with an ancient era.

**Culture:** The language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people.

**Economic:** Having to do with the money system.

**Flourishing:** To grow and succeed in a strong and healthy way.

**Golden age:** A period of great prosperity and achievement

**Interpretation:** To explain or understanding the meaning of something.

**Knowledge:** To understand or have a skill

**Mecca:** A city in Saudi Arabia that is birthplace of Muhammad, the founder of Islam.

**Medina:** A city in Saudi Arabia what was the home to Muhammed, the founder of Islam.

**Mongol:** An East-Asian ethnic group native to Mongolia.

**Primary Source:** A first-hand account of a topic from people who experienced the event. For example, speeches, diaries and letters.

**Secondary Source:** A recount a topic using primary sources of the event. For example, documentary and text books.

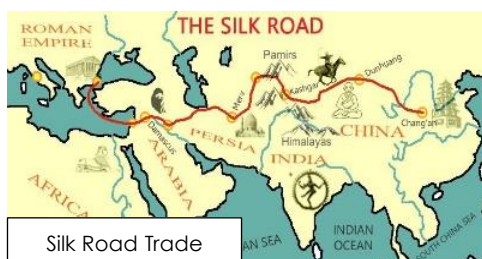
**Scholar:** A person who has much knowledge, usually from research and study.

**Scientific:** Having to do with science.

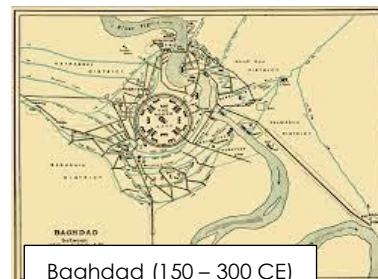
**Siege:** A military operation in which enemy forces surround a settlement, cutting off essential supplies in order to trigger a surrender

**Significance:** To be of great value or high importance.

**Tolerance:** To be willing to accept people, actions or beliefs different than our own.



Silk Road Trade



Baghdad (150 - 300 CE)