

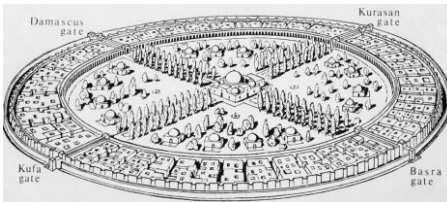
Year 5 - Finches

History

Autumn 1



Baghdad in 900 CE



Significant people:

Caliph Al-Mansur

A religious leader who is remembered for founding (creating) the city of Baghdad.



Al Tabari

An influential scholar, historian and translator/interpreter.



Hulagu Khan

A Mongolian ruler who invaded Baghdad in 1258 and destroyed the city.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
AD/CE	AD (Anno Domini) and CE (Common Era) both represent years from year 1 onwards (after the birth of Christ)
BC/BCE	BC (Before Christ) and BCE (Before Common Era) both represent years before year 1 (before the birth of Christ)
Caliphate	The office or dominion of a caliph.
Civilisation	An advanced stage of social development where people share common laws, economy, culture, language and religion.
Depopulate	To greatly reduce the population by destroying or driving away the inhabitants.
Mecca	(In Saudi Arabia) Islam's holiest city, and the birthplace of Muhammad.
Medina	(In Saudi Arabia) Islam's second holiest city, and where Muhammad is buried.
Mongols	A tribe of people (from Mongolia) who rode on horseback across central and northern Asia.
Mosque	A Muslim place of worship.
Muhammad	A prophet and military leader who established (created) Islam.
Philosophy	The study of basic ideas about knowledge, truth, religion and the meaning of life.
Scholar	A person who has completed advanced studies in a specific area.
Uninhabitable	A place where people cannot live.

Baghdad as a centre of learning:

Baghdad became a centre of learning because of its position as a trading hub in the Islamic Empire, which allowed for the sharing of knowledge, books, languages and faiths between cultures.

In the House of Wisdom, texts were stored and translated. People came to learn and read, and it is remembered as one of the world's greatest libraries.

Scholars from all across the Islamic world were attracted to Baghdad, quickly turning it into an intellectual hub.



Timeline of Baghdad: 762 CE – 1258 CE.

