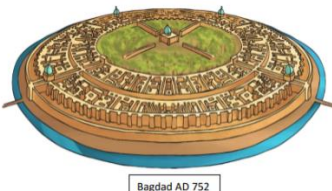

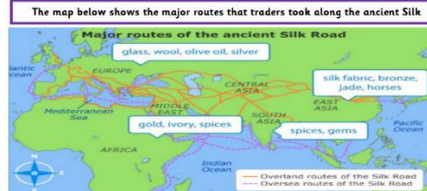




Key Words	Definitions
caliph	Important Muslim political and religious leader.
caliphate	Area ruled by a caliph, the chief Muslim religious and political leader.
empire	Extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.
merchant	A person who buys, sells and trades goods.
trade	Action of buying and selling good to make a profit.

What is the Islamic Golden Age?
 The Islamic golden age refers to the Islamic empire during the Middle Ages which later became one of the largest empires in history.

Key Places		
<p>Round City of Baghdad</p>  <p>Bagdad AD 752</p> <p>The Round City of Baghdad was built by the Abbasid Caliph al-Mansur in 762–766 CE. Its official name in Abbasid times was The City of Peace.</p>	<p>The House of Wisdom</p>  <p>The House of Wisdom was built mainly as a library. The House became the home of ancient and modern wisdom during the Islamic Golden Age, preserving important works of scholarship from across Europe and the Middle East.</p>	<p>The Silk Road</p>  <p>The Silk Road was a vast trade network connecting Southern Europe, East Asia and East Africa through land and sea routes. It earned its name from Chinese silk, a highly valued material that merchants transported.</p>

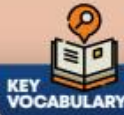
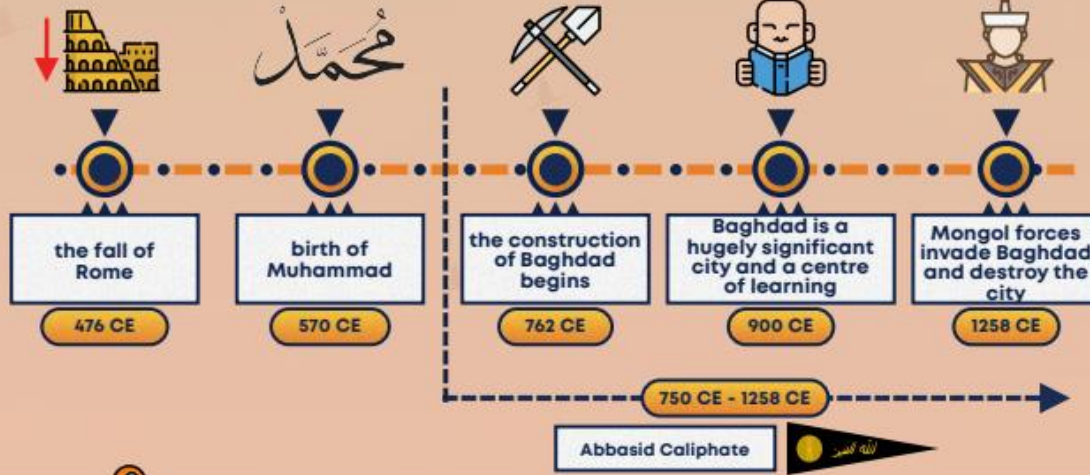
Important Dates	
AD 637	Islam spreads to Persia,
AD 752	Baghdad is built to be the capital of the Islamic Empire.
AD 936	Al-Zahrawi is born. He refines the science of surgery and invents many surgical instruments
AD 786	The House of Wisdom is founded.
AD 1258	Mongol invasion of Baghdad; House of Wisdom is destroyed

Important figures	
<p>Caliph Al-Mansur</p>  <p>Al-Mansur was the second caliph (ruler) of the 'Abbasid dynasty, which ruled over the eastern Islamic world from 750 to 1258. He reigned from 754 to 775. Most historians consider him the real founder of the dynasty because he unified the empire's power.</p>	<p>Al Tabari</p>  <p>Al Tabari was a Muslim historian and scholar from Amol, Tabaristan. Among the most prominent figures of the Islamic Golden Age, al-Tabari is known for his historical works and expertise. He wrote works on a diverse range of subjects, including world history, poetry, lexicography, grammar, ethics, mathematics, and medicine.</p>

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings

Key Dates:

- Cartwright Hall Trips
- Aspiration Week



KEY VOCABULARY

scholarship

the act of **academic study at a high level**

civilisation

a civilisation is a nation or group of people, that **share a common culture, common laws, a common economy** and typically a **common faith or religion**

City of Peace

Baghdad in 900 CE was referred to as the City of Peace

House of Wisdom

the House of Wisdom was a place in Baghdad where **texts were translated and where people came to learn and read** (it is remembered as one of the world's greatest libraries)

Mongols

the Mongols (originally from Mongolia) were a **tribe of nomads** who rode on horseback across central and northern Asia



Caliph Al-Mansur

a religious leader who is remembered for founding the city of Baghdad



Muhammad

a Prophet and military leader who established Islam



Al Tabari

an influential scholar, historian and translator/interpreter



Hulagu Khan

a Mongolian military leader who invaded Baghdad in 1258 and destroyed the city