

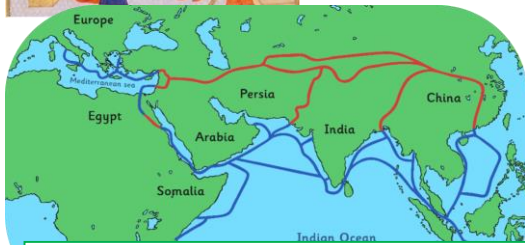


## Year 5 History Early Islamic Civilisations

**Baghdad** became the largest city in the world (10 times larger than London). It was renowned for its wealth and as a centre of learning at the **House of Wisdom**.



**Islamic societies** spread to cover a third of the world's population. In contrast to Europe at the time, Islamic societies were developing scientific thinking, medicine, literature and prosperous trade routes.



Map showing the Silk Roads



Map showing the spread of Islamic civilizations



<b>Prosperous</b>	Rich and successful
<b>achievements</b>	Things done successfully after lots of effort.
<b>renowned</b>	Well known.
<b>Translate</b>	To write in another language
<b>caliphate</b>	The rule or reign of a caliph
<b>caliph</b>	The civil and religious ruler
<b>research</b>	studying to find things out
<b>era</b>	A long and distinct period in history
<b>Silk Roads</b>	An ancient network of trade routes

Being at the centre of the **Silk Roads** brought goods and produce to be sold in Baghdad from as far East as Ireland and as far West as China. This made Baghdad prosperous and spread new ideas.

**Spices, paper, ivory and perfumes** were among the goods traded.



### Chronology

610	632	750	762	1258
Islam founded	Death of Muhammed	Start of Abbasid Caliphate	City of Baghdad founded	Baghdad destroyed by Mongol ruler Hulagu Khan