

**Timeline of Key**

**Events:**

**762 AD** – The decision to build a great city in Baghdad made

**768 AD** – The ‘round city’ finished

**800 AD** – The city becomes the largest city in the world

**810 AD** – Baghdad becomes a hub for learning and commerce, great scientific and maths advances made

**900AD** – Paper spreads into the region from China

**930AD** – Cordoba (Spain) overtakes Baghdad as world’s largest city

**950AD** – The decline of the Abbasid caliphate begins and continues until the **13th century**

**1258AD** – Baghdad destroyed by Mongols

**Sticky Knowledge**

The spread of Islam took centuries and Muslims, though rulers, made up a small proportion in the lands they occupied. This did not happen by force. As the Qur’an specifies “Let there be no compulsion in religion”. Under Muhammad, Muslims practised tolerance.

Several reasons why Islam spread so quickly were the weakness of surrounding empires exhausted by war; divisions among rivals; zeal of their faith; better fighting tactics and weapons which resulted in faster cavalry.

Knowledge was gained through expansion and trading to make Baghdad a City of Learning.

Baghdad was a city that exuded sophistication with its water systems, medicine, love of books and religious beliefs.

The spread of Islam reached as far as Cordoba in Spain which had running water, clean paved, well-lit streets and 70 libraries.

**HISTORY : YEAR 5**



**Prior & Future Learning**

**Empires:** the growth of centralised empires in areas outside Europe and China—make links to Roman Empire (Y3) and Egyptian Empire (Y4)

**Civilisation:** understanding of how a civilisation develops and what it entails

**Future Learning:** starting to think about the concept of slavery and migration

**Legacies** Mathematics Medicine Science & Technology Arabic Numerals Astronomy Literature Geography



**Key Vocabulary**

**BC:** Before Christ but also known as **BCE** Before Common Era If not relating to a Christian timeline

**AD:** Anno Domini which is Latin for “in the year of the Lord” . Also known as **CE** Common Era.

**Islam:** the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.

**Empire:** a group of territories or peoples under one ruler

**Expansion:** the action of becoming larger or more extensive

**Abbasid caliphate:** the Abbasid Caliphate was the third caliphate to succeed the Islamic prophet Muhammad.

**Prophet:** messengers sent from God, or Allah, to help Muslims follow the straight path.

**City of Baghdad :** Founder, caliph al-Mansur of the Abbasid caliphate, chose the city's location because of its critical link in trade routes, mild climate, topography (critical for fortification), and proximity to water.

**Mosque:** Muslim house of worship. During prayer, Muslims briefly kneel and touch their foreheads to the ground as a sign of submission (literally, Islam) to the will of God.

**Muslim:** Muslims are people who adhere to Islam, an Abrahamic religion. They consider the Quran, the central religious text of Islam.

**Trade:** to buy and sell goods and services

**Silk Route:** also called Silk Road, is an ancient trade route, linking China with the West, that carried goods and ideas between the two great civilizations of Rome and China.

