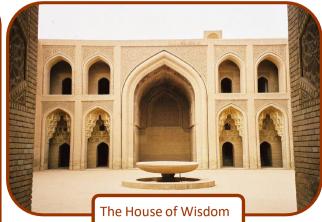
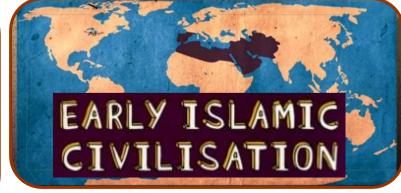
## **Year 5 - History - How did the Early Islamic civilisation contrast to Britain?**



## **Glossary:**

- **Scholar** a person who is highly educated or has an aptitude for study .
- Caliphate the state under the leadership of the chief Islamic steward with the title of 'Caliph'.
- **Trade route** a long-distance route along which commercial goods are transported.
- **Civilisation** the process by which a society or place reaches an advanced stage of social and cultural development and organisation
- The Silk Road a network of trade routes between 2nd and 15th century, they were over 4,000 miles and connected Asia, India, East Africa, the Middle East and Europe.
- Caravan a group of people, especially traders or pilgrims, travelling together across a desert in Asia or North Africa
- **Merchant** a person involved in trade or supplying goods.
- Baghdad Historically a thriving city under the Abbasid Caliphs. Since 1920 it is now the capital of Iraq.
- Mongols Nomadic tribes that inhabited a large arc of land across Asia. They were known for battling each other and neighbouring cultures.







## **Sticky Knowledge:**

- To know that the Islamic civilisation formed an empire across the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Europe in the 7th Century.
- To know that Baghdad was a trade centre for goods from east and west.
- To know how life in Baghdad compared to Britain.
- To know how innovations helped shape Early Islamic civilisation.
- To consider the significance of some of the different Early Islamic civilisation legacies on life today.

British Iron Age Britain Roman Britain Saxons and Vikings Stone Age Britain Bronze Age Britain Normans and Medieval 410AD - 1066AD 3500BC - 2500BC 2500BC - 800BC 800BC - 43AD 43AD - 410 AD Britain 1066AD - 1486 AD History Historical Timeline EARLY ISLAMIC Ancient Egypt 3150 BC - 332 BC At the CIVILISATION same time. elsewhere 570AD - 1253 AD Ancient Greece 1200BC - 146BC

Roman Empire 753BC - 476AD