









Vocabulary	Symbol	Definition
empire		a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power that controls people and land beyond its borders.
trade		exchange (something) for something else
culture		the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
civilisation		A group of people with their own languages and way of life.
Caliph		a chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad. The period of a Caliph's rule is called a Caliphate.
House of Wisdom		a library and research facility in Baghdad, built in AD 830. By the second half of the 9th century, it stored more books than anywhere else in the world and many brilliant minds to study there.
Silk Road		a trade route linking east to west which traders travelled along to sell their wares.
scholar		a person who is highly educated and a specialist in a particular branch of study.

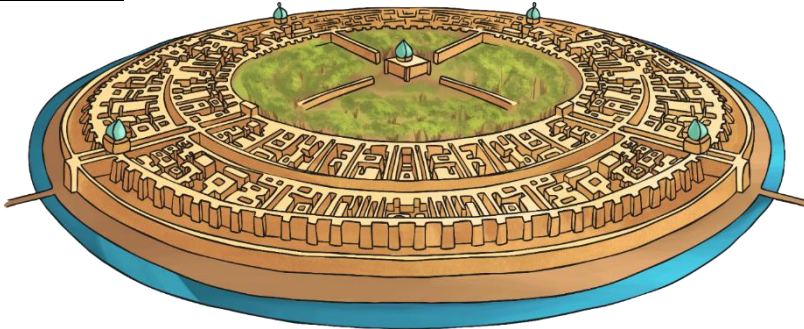
Baghdad was built in AD 752 when it became the new capital of the Islamic Empire.	The city was protected by huge walls and a moat and had a Mosque at the centre.	Traders set up markets around the entrances.
It had four gates that led onto major roads that crossed the city.	<u>BAGHDAD</u>	The city had a number of libraries, universities, hospitals and schools.
Known as Golden Age of Islam because so many inventions during this time.	During the Abbasid Caliphate (AD750-1258) Baghdad became a centre for science, medicine, the arts and maths.	Location was perfect as close to River Tigris.

Significant People		
<p><u>Al-Zahrawi</u> was born in AD 936. He is regarded as 'the father of surgery' for his ground-breaking development of surgical techniques and the invention of numerous surgical tools.</p>	<p><u>Al-Khwarizmi</u> was born around AD 800 and is regarded (amongst other accomplishments) as 'the father of algebra'.</p>	<p><u>Al-Haytham</u> was born in AD 965. He was influential in the study and development of optics and invented the first camera.</p>




What impact did Early Islamic Civilisation have on the world?

Vocabulary		Symbol	Definition
	empire		a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power that controls people and land beyond its borders.
	trade		exchange (something) for something else
	culture		the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
	civilisation		A group of people with their own languages and way of life.
	Caliph		a chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad. The period of a Caliph's rule is called a <u>Caliphate</u> .
	House of Wisdom		a library and research facility in Baghdad, built in AD 830 By the second half of the 9th century, it stored more books than anywhere else in the world and many brilliant minds to study there
	Silk Road		a trade route linking east to west which traders travelled along to sell their wares
	scholar		a person who is highly educated and a specialist in a particular branch of study.



Baghdad was built in AD 752 when it became the new capital of the Islamic Empire	The city was protected by huge walls and a moat and had a Mosque at the centre.	Traders set up markets around the entrances.
It had four gates that led onto major roads that crossed the city.	<u>BAGHDAD</u> 	The city had a number of libraries, universities, hospitals and schools.
Known as Golden Age of Islam because so many inventions during this time.	During the Abbasid Caliphate (AD750-1258) Baghdad became a centre for science, medicine, the arts and maths.	Location was perfect as close to River Tigris.

Significant People

<p><u>Al-Zahrawi</u> was born in AD 936. He is regarded as 'the father of surgery' for his ground-breaking development of surgical techniques and the invention of numerous surgical tools.</p> 	<p><u>Al-Khwarizmi</u> was born around AD 800 and is regarded (amongst other accomplishments) as 'the father of algebra'.</p> 	<p><u>Al-Haytham</u> was born in AD 965. He was influential in the study and development of optics and invented the first camera.</p> 
---	---	---