

**The origins of Baghdad around 1400 years ago**

A prophet called Muhammad gathered a group of followers.

- The followers helped Muhammad spread the religion of Islam throughout Arabia.
- Baghdad became the centre of the Islamic world.
- In 762CE, Al-Mansur built the Round City by the River Tigris. It took four years to build.



**How did Baghdad compare to London in 900CE?**

- Around 20,000 Vikings and Anglo-Saxons lived in London.
- Baghdad became the largest city in the world.
- Despite many differences between London and Baghdad, there were similarities between people's lives.

**The Golden Age of Islam 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century**

- One reason this period is described as the 'Golden Age of Islam' is because developments in trade brought huge wealth to the city.
- Products that were invented or made by people from Baghdad were highly valued by people across the world.

**Centre of learning**

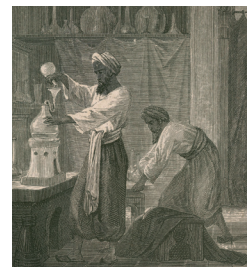
- Another reason this period is known as the 'Golden Age' is because of the huge developments in knowledge in Baghdad.
- Caliph al-Rashid created the House of Wisdom.
- The Qur'an highlights the value of learning.
- Scholars translated books from ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, and ancient India.



**Al-Khwarizmi** made advancements in science and maths.



**Al-Battani** was an astronomer who calculated the length of the year most accurately.



**Al-Razi** was the greatest physician of the Islamic world.

**The end of the Golden Age**

**Abbasid rule**

Power struggles and civil wars caused damage and poverty to Baghdad and the Islamic Empire.



**Seljuks invasion**

The Seljuks invaded and conquered Baghdad in 1055.



**Crusades**

In 1096, wars called the Crusades weakened the Islamic Empire.



**Mongol invasion**

In 1258, the Mongols invaded Baghdad and destroyed the city, including the House of Wisdom. The learning and discoveries from the Golden Age of Islam lived on.

Word	Definition
advancement	The development or improvement of something.
algebra	A problem-solving system where letters and symbols represent numbers and quantities.
allies	Nations who choose to support each other.
astrolabe	Instrument used to measure positions of stars and planets.
astrolabe	Food served and eaten at one sitting.
astrology	The study of the movements and positions of planets and stars, and how they may influence the world.
astronomy	A science that studies outer space and the universe.
caliph	The chief Muslim ruler, viewed as the successor of Muhammad.
civil war	A war between citizens within the same country.
craftwork	Useful things made by hand.
crusade	Holy war between Christians and Muslims.
decline	Period when something becomes less.
developed	Advanced or powerful.
dynasty	A line of rulers of a country.
education	The process of training people's minds to acquire knowledge and develop skills.
embroiderer	Someone who sews pictures or designs into cloth.
House of Wisdom	Library that collected and translated many texts.

Word	Definition
industry	Making or producing goods.
invasion	Attacking and entering a country.
merchant	A person selling and buying goods with foreign countries.
Muslim	Someone who follows the religion of Islam.
mosque	A building where Muslims worship.
observatory	A building equipped with telescopes for looking at the stars or weather.
prophet	A person seen as a teacher spreading the word.
Qur'an	The holy book of the religion Islam.
Round City	Original centre of the city of Baghdad.
scholar	A specialist in a particular subject.
scribe	A person who made copies of writings before printing was invented.
Silk Road	An ancient set of trade routes linking Asia and Europe.
telescope	An instrument to make objects look bigger.
text	The words of something printed or written.
textile	A type of cloth or woven fabric.
trade	When people do trade, they buy and sell things.
translator	Person who translates one language to another.
wealth	A person's or nation's money or possessions.