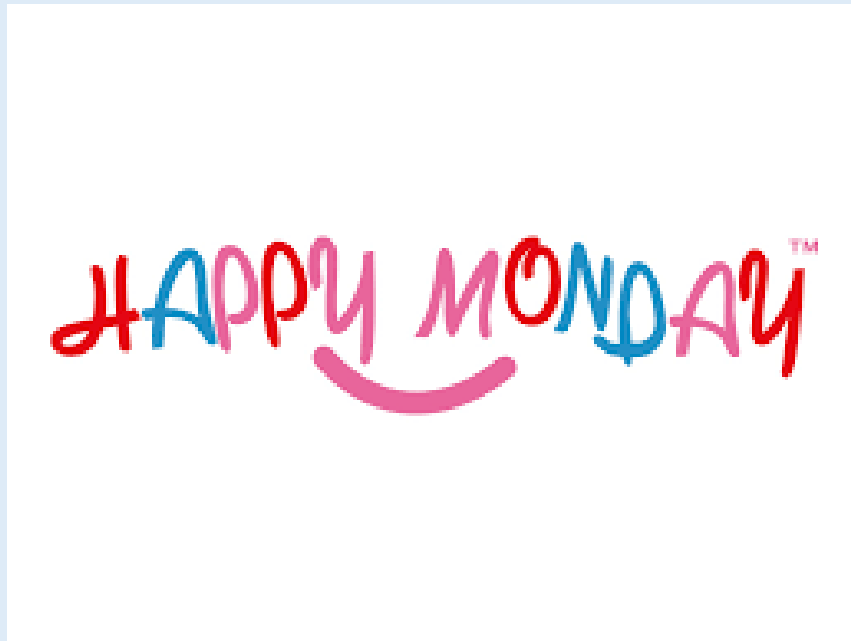


Monday 25th January 2021

Well done for getting this far! Let's go 😊



mosque

Baghdad

Ancient Islamic Civilization

Arabesque

- Islamic world under Muhammad, 622–632
- Territory added by first four Caliphs, 632–661
- Territory added by Umayyad Caliphs, 661–750
- Military campaigns

Islam Expands

Recap:

What have you learnt so far about Ancient Islamic Civilization?

What is the Silk Road?

What did we discover from the sources?

L.O: To create a timeline of key dates linked to AIC



Success Criteria:

To make informed decisions to create a timeline

To use mathematical understanding to chronologically order events

To understand key events of AIC

So far, we have learnt about the Silk Road and started to understand life in the Ancient Islamic Civilization by looking at different sources.

Today, we will be looking at the key events which make up the history of the AIC as this can give us a broad perspective.

For example, if you were teaching us about the history of your family, you might include key dates such as birthdays and anniversaries.

Read through the key events on the following slides.

Have a go at putting them in chronological order.

The Umayyad Caliphate begins.



Ali, the final Rashidun Caliph, is assassinated and power transfers to Mu'awiya, who begins the Umayyad Caliphate. Another period of expansion begins under the Umayyads, with the empire spreading to the Atlantic coast of Africa, into Spain and deeper into Asia.

The Bayt al-Hikmah is founded in Syria.



Mu'awiya gathers a large collection of books taken from the classical centres of learning (such as the hospital and medical academy of Gundishapur and the famed library of Alexandria) and creates the Bayt al-Hikmah, an early version of the House of Wisdom.

Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) undertakes the Hijrah.



The Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) makes his pilgrimage from Mecca to Medina (the Hijrah). He writes the Constitution of Medina, establishing the first Islamic state. The Islamic empire starts to expand under Muhammad's (PBUH) control.

The Rashidun Caliphate begins.



After Muhammad's (PBUH) death, control passes to the caliphs (his successors). The Islamic empire expands into north Africa, Egypt, Tunisia, the Iranian Peninsula and central Asia.

Baghdad is built.



The Abbasids move the capital to the newly founded city of Baghdad. On the banks of the river Tigris, this will become the heart of the empire. Baghdad becomes the biggest city on earth and serves as a trade centre between Africa and Asia. The Abbasids generate great wealth from trade and taxes.

The House of Wisdom is built.



Harun al-Rashid, the fifth Abbasid Caliph, establishes the House of Wisdom. The translation movement begins, in which works are collected from classical periods and translated into Arabic. This includes works of medicine, maths, astronomy and philosophy. Around this time, the famous story of 'One Thousand and One Nights' is created, gathered from earlier versions.

Algebra is invented.

$$x^5 - 3x + 1 = 0$$
$$x^2 + 10x - 24 = 0$$

'The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing', which forms the basis of algebra, is published by Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi.

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Mongols besiege Baghdad.



The Mongols invade Baghdad to extend their empire into Mesopotamia. After capturing the city, they kill the last Abbasid Caliphate, Al'Musta-sim, and destroy the grand libraries including the House of Wisdom. This is considered the traditional end of the Golden Age of Islam.

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The Abbasid Caliphate begins.



Leaders become known for being more inclusive towards non-Arab Muslims.

Paper manufacturing begins in the Middle East.



The forces of the Tang Dynasty and the Abbasid Caliphate clash for control over the Syr Darya region. It is thought that the skills of the Chinese prisoners captured during this battle lead to the development of paper manufacturing in the Middle East. This becomes an important discovery for Muslim scholars.

What do we need to know if we have got the events in the correct order?

Check your timeline with the dates.

622 CE

Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) undertakes the Hijrah.



The Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) makes his pilgrimage from Mecca to Medina (the Hijrah). He writes the Constitution of Medina, establishing the first Islamic state. The Islamic empire starts to expand under Muhammad's (PBUH) control.

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632 CE

The Rashidun Caliphate begins.



After Muhammad's (PBUH) death, control passes to the caliphs (his successors). The Islamic empire expands into north Africa, Egypt, Tunisia, the Iranian Peninsula and central Asia.

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661 CE

The Umayyad Caliphate begins.

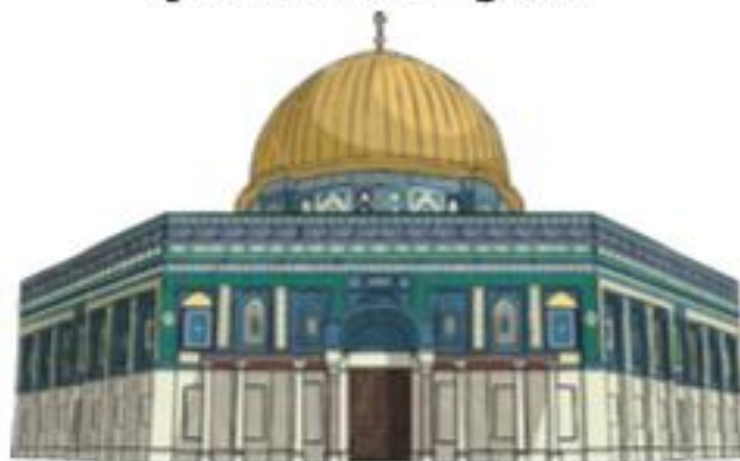


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662 CE

The Bayt al-Hikmah is founded in Syria.



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750 CE

The Abbasid Caliphate begins.

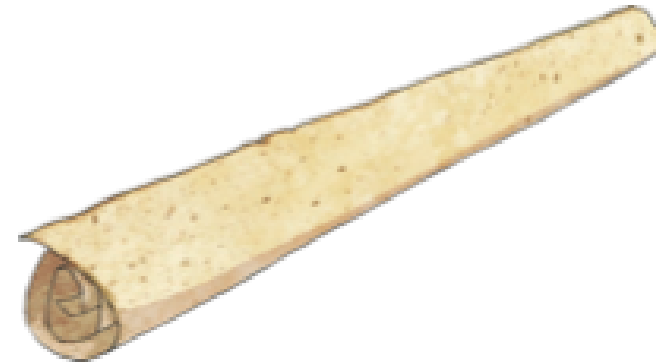


Leaders become known for being more inclusive towards non-Arab Muslims.

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751 CE

Paper manufacturing begins in the Middle East.



The forces of the Tang Dynasty and the Abbasid Caliphate clash for control over the Syr Darya region. It is thought that the skills of the Chinese prisoners captured during this battle lead to the development of paper manufacturing in the Middle East. This becomes an important discovery for Muslim scholars.

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762 CE

Baghdad is built.



The Abbasids move the capital to the newly founded city of Baghdad. On the banks of the river Tigris, this will become the heart of the empire. Baghdad becomes the biggest city on earth and serves as a trade centre between Africa and Asia. The Abbasids generate great wealth from trade and taxes.

786 CE

The House of Wisdom is built.



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830 CE

Algebra is invented.

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1258 CE

Mongols besiege Baghdad.



The Mongols invade Baghdad to extend their empire into Mesopotamia. After capturing the city, they kill the last Abbasid Caliphate, Al'Musta-sim, and destroy the grand libraries including the House of Wisdom. This is considered the traditional end of the Golden Age of Islam.

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Now, create a timeline your books. Using your own words to describe each event!

Challenge: Can you use the SUM skill from our reading lessons?



Has the timeline answered any of your questions from last week?



P4C



Thinking Deeper...

Are some historical events
more important than others?



Fantastic work today!!

By understanding each of the key events, we can build up a picture in our heads of what Ancient Islamic Civilization was like.

Please send your finished work to your class teacher:

Miss James: mjames@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk

Miss Sutherland: ksutherland@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk