

Wednesday 27th February 2021

Half-way to Friday!!

We are all so impressed with the work that you are doing at home, keep it up 😊

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:

Who were the main trading partners of the AIC?

Along the Silk Road, with the main linked countries being India, China and across to the continent of Europe.

What were the key events in the timeline of Ancient Islamic Civilization?

You may have said:

- The Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) established the first Islamic State.
- There were different Caliphates as the Empire expanded.
- Baghdad becomes the capital city.
- The Mongols seized Baghdad, which was seen as the end of the Golden Age of Islam.

How was the first Islamic State created?

Muhammad (PBUH) made his pilgrimage from Mecca to Medina.

Who were the first four Caliphs?

Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali.

L.O: To develop understanding of the people of Baghdad

Success Criteria

- To discuss important features of a city
- To compare different priorities of a city
- To infer information about the people of Baghdad
- To compare the people of Baghdad with the people of Europe

This lesson, to find out more about the Ancient Islamic Civilization, we are going right to its centre – its capital city!

The year is 762 AD to 764 AD. Britain is in the dark ages - no sanitation and not a lot of food.

We are going to travel to a place called Baghdad.



What area of the world is Baghdad in?
What country is Baghdad in?
Do you remember it's position on the Silk Road?



What area of the world is Baghdad in?
What country is Baghdad in?



Iraq

Looking at the land around Baghdad, why do you think they decided to build a city here?



In order to find out more about the people of the Ancient Islamic Civilization, we can examine their capital city closely.

We do not know for certain what the city of Baghdad looked like.
Why do you think this is?

We do not know for certain what the city of Baghdad looked like.
Why do you think this is?

There are no surviving pictures. All we have are notes from visitors to the city written about AD 1100.

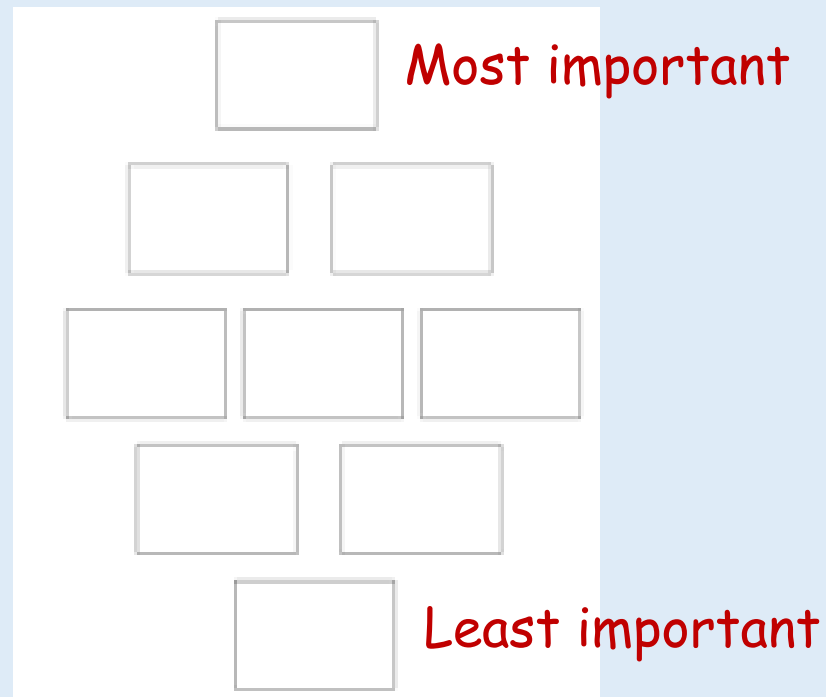
These notes and memories are useful as the visitors often comment on what is different to their own culture.

So we need to work as historical detectives in order to reconstruct what Baghdad may have looked like.

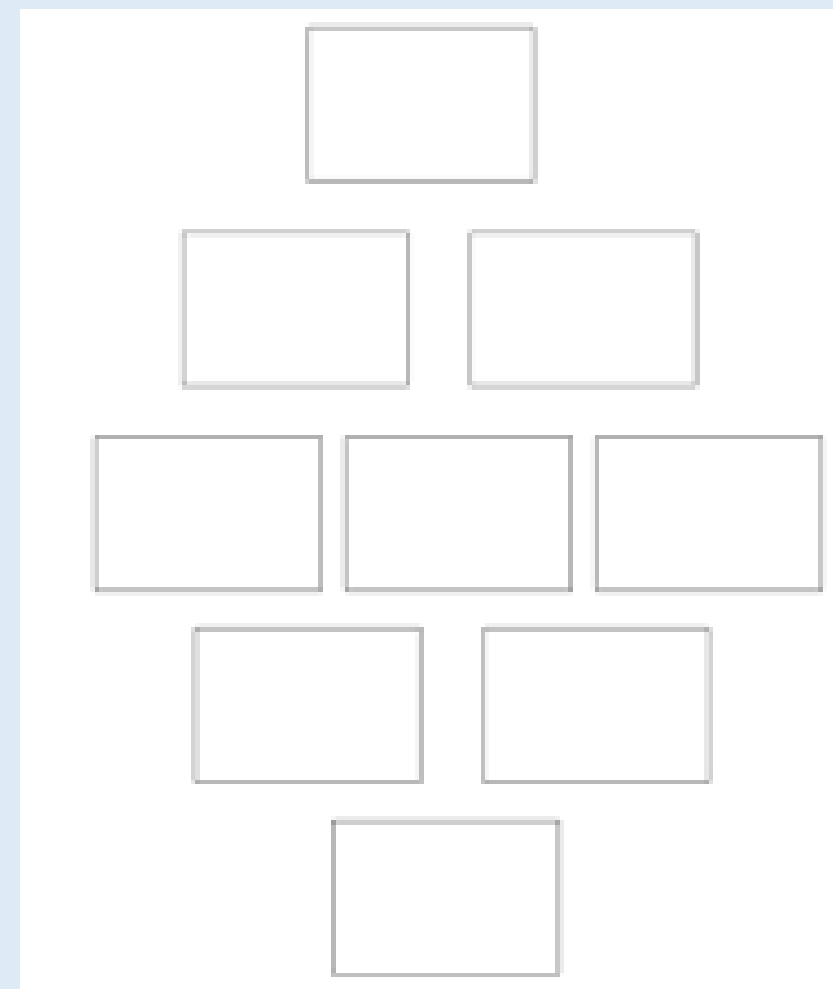
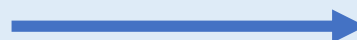
On the next slide, there are 9 areas that people may take into consideration when designing and building a city.

Task 1: If you were building a city, arrange the areas into a 'Diamond 9' from what you think is the most to least important aspects to think about.

Why do you think this?



Defence	The shape of the city
Places to help people	Religious buildings
Housing	<u>Decorational</u> features
Recreational features	Transport links
Physical geography of the land	



Do you think like a Caliph?

On the next slides, you now have the same 9 areas but with a description of what the caliph did in his city related to them.

Read the clues, and see if he thought that similarly to you when deciding what was important!



Physical geography of the land and location

Baghdad was located between Asia and Europe, which made it a prime spot on trade routes between the two continents.

It was located near both the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, making it an ideal spot for food production.

Because of flooding, bridges of boats linked the city to the land across the River Tigris.

The shape of the city

The city was perfectly round. The city had two rings of housing and a third larger ring in the middle.

The city, known as '**the Round City**', was built as two large semicircles with a mosque at the centre and housed the caliph's palace, libraries, government and military buildings. It also contained parks, gardens, squares and wide avenues.

Places to help and educate people

There was a hospital, a university, libraries, government buildings, a military building and many schools within the city walls. There was also a large place called the "*house of wisdom*" which was widely used by scholars, and housed every book ever written at the time that passed through the city.

All schools were built next to the mosques.

The city also housed many market stalls

Religious buildings

At the centre of the city was the Grand Mosque. This was a square building with a large central courtyard. There were many mosques throughout the city too.

Transport links

The city had 4 gates.

Four roads led from the Caliph's palace to the main cities of the Empire, dividing the city into quarters.

150 bridges spanned the canals outside the city walls.

A network of canals surrounded the round city.

Defence

The walls were 17 metre high.

There was a military building within the centre circle.

Recreational features

An immense square lay in front of the palace used for tournaments and races.

It also contained parks, gardens, squares and wide avenues.

Housing

Next to the Grand mosque was the Caliph's palace. The huge green dome at the top could be seen from miles away.

Residential areas for all but the most important people, markets and businesses were built outside the city walls.

There were slums outside the city. Poor people lived in houses made simply of pounded earth, because there was no wood for building.

Within the city walls were 23 palaces.

Decorative features

The skyline was filled with minarets (the towers on top of mosques)

There were fountains and baths.

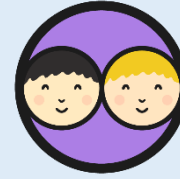
The palace grounds were laid out with gardens and adorned with exquisite taste with plants, flowers, and trees, reservoirs and fountains, surrounded by sculpted figures.

Do you think like a Caliph?

What did you find out? Were there any differences?

Do you think Caliphs may have thought some parts of a city more important than others?

Baghdad in AD 900

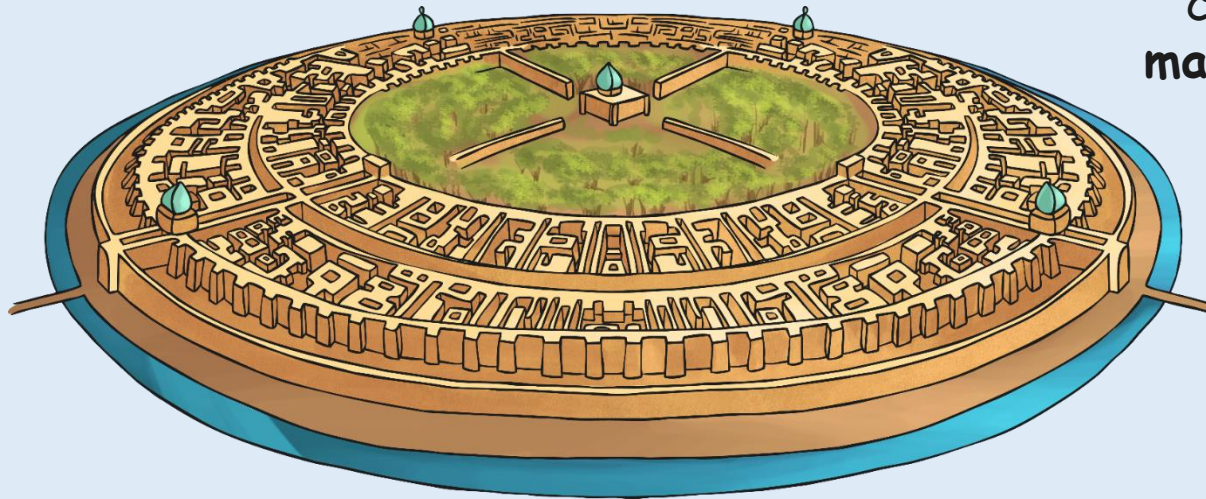


Baghdad was built in **AD 752** by **Caliph Al-Mansur** as the new capital of the Islamic Empire.

It was built in a **circle**, about 1km in diameter, with the **mosque and guard headquarters** in the centre. Houses were built around the city walls.

Baghdad's **location** was perfect for the city to succeed. It was close to water and established trade routes.

Major roads crossed through the city, and many traders set up **markets** around the entrances.



Baghdad in AD 900

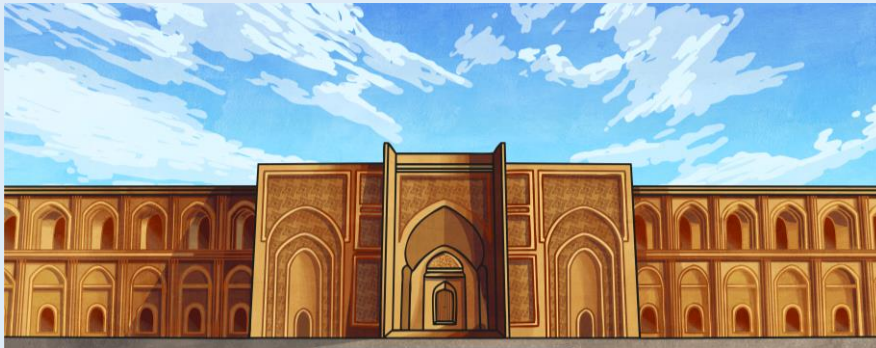
Baghdad became known as the cultural and learning capital of the world. The world's **first universities and hospitals** were built there.



A **banking system** was set up so that people could trade and encouraged more people to settle close to the city.



Over 1 million people lived in Baghdad.

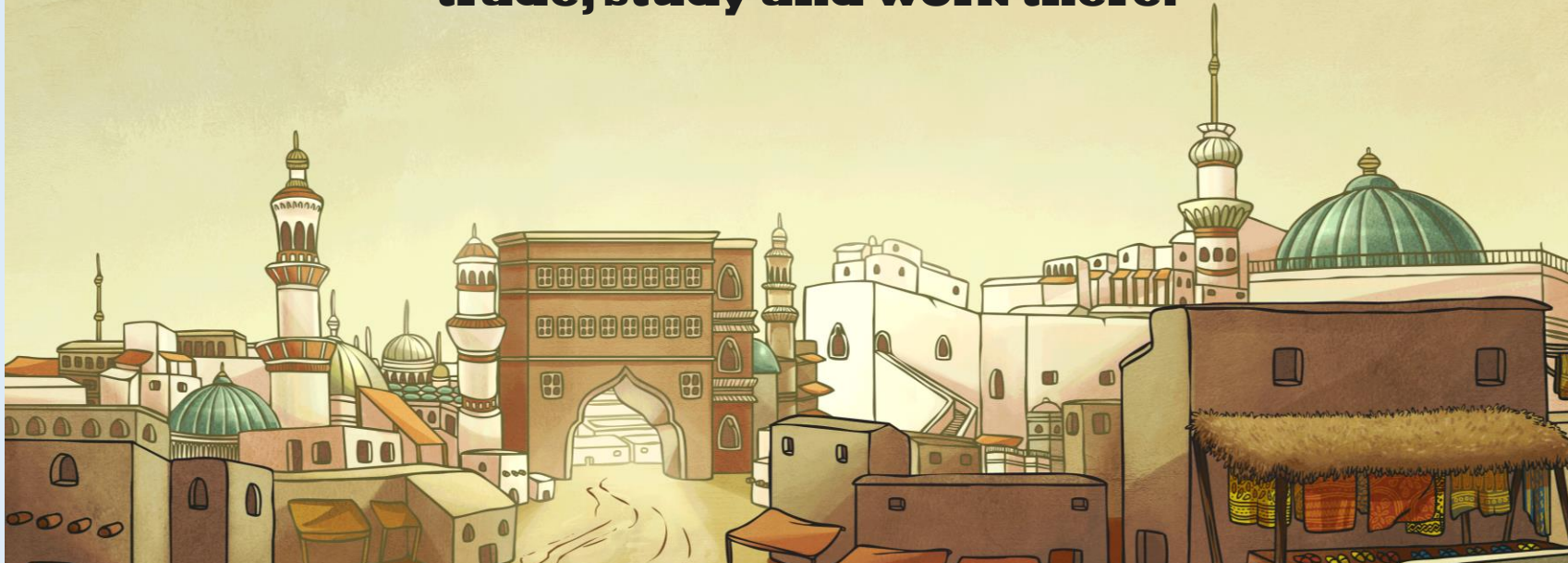


The **House of Wisdom** was built in Baghdad as the centre of learning and knowledge. Many scholars travelled there.

Learning and Living in Baghdad



Learning and knowledge was placed at the centre of life in Baghdad, which became the cultural capital of the world. Many scholars travelled there to share, research and advance their knowledge. Baghdad began to attract people from all parts of the world to trade, study and work there.



Some interesting facts...

- The Arabic name used for the ancient city of Baghdad (Madīnat as-Salām) means the City of Peace.
- A circle plays an important role in Islamic Architecture as they have no end, reminding Muslims that Allah is infinite. .
- There were no doors on buildings.
- The brick walls surrounding the city were 17 metres high.



RSI: Picture this. Designing Baghdad of 1,000 years ago

You have been asked to design a map of Baghdad 1,000 years ago. All you have to work on are some notes left by visitor to Baghdad in AD 1100. These have been typed up for you. Try to make sense of them

Design Baghdad

① The capital was perfectly round.

② The brick walls surrounding the city were 17 metres high.

③ Four roads led from the Caliph's palace to the main cities of the Empire, dividing the city into quarters.

④ At the centre was the Grand Mosque. This was a square building with a large central courtyard.

⑤ Next to the mosque was the Caliph's palace. The huge green dome at the top could be seen from miles away.

⑥ 150 bridges spanned the canals.

⑦ A network of canals surrounded the round city.

• An immense square lay in front of the palace used for tournaments and races.

There were fountains and baths

I remember parks, villas and gardens

Want to know more?

- *Schools were built next to the mosques.*
- *Because of flooding, bridges of boats linked the city to the land across the River Tigris.*
- *People lived outside the city walls, mainly merchants and craftsmen. One million lived there by the tenth century!! It was very crowded.*
- *A forest of minarets dominated the skyline.*
- *Around the city were 23 palaces.*
- *There were also slums. Poor people lived in houses made simply of pounded earth, because there was no wood for building.*

Now we know a little bit about Baghdad (the capital city), we can start to think about what this tells us about the people of the Ancient Islamic Civilization.

Task 2: In your books, draw this table.

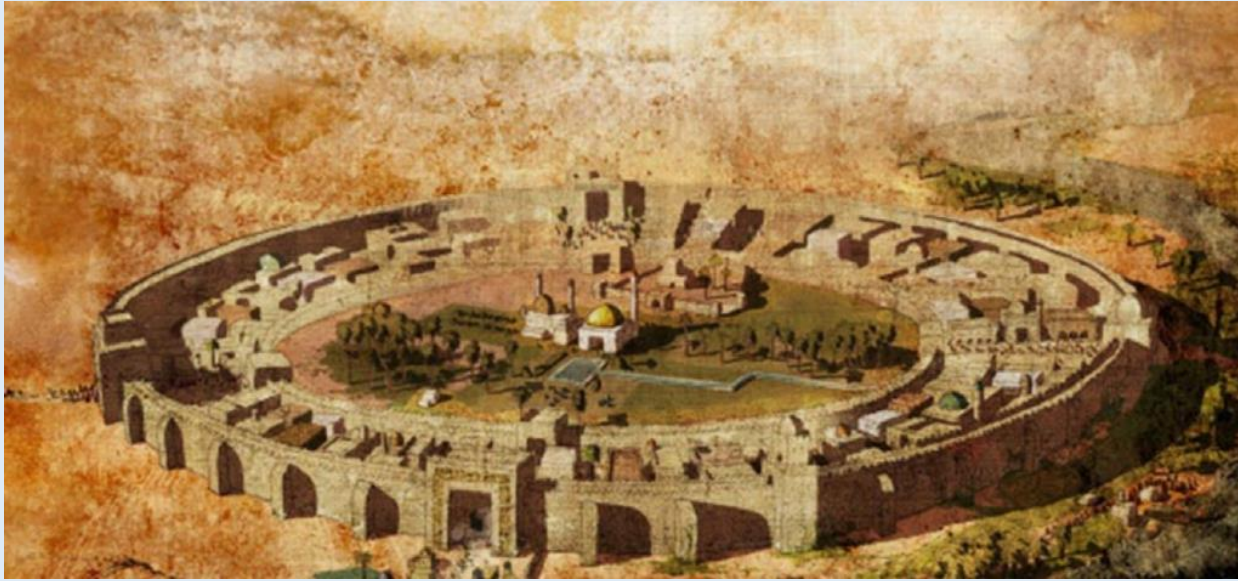
Challenge: Think about your understanding of geography to help you.

What do the different physical and human features tell us about the people of AIC?

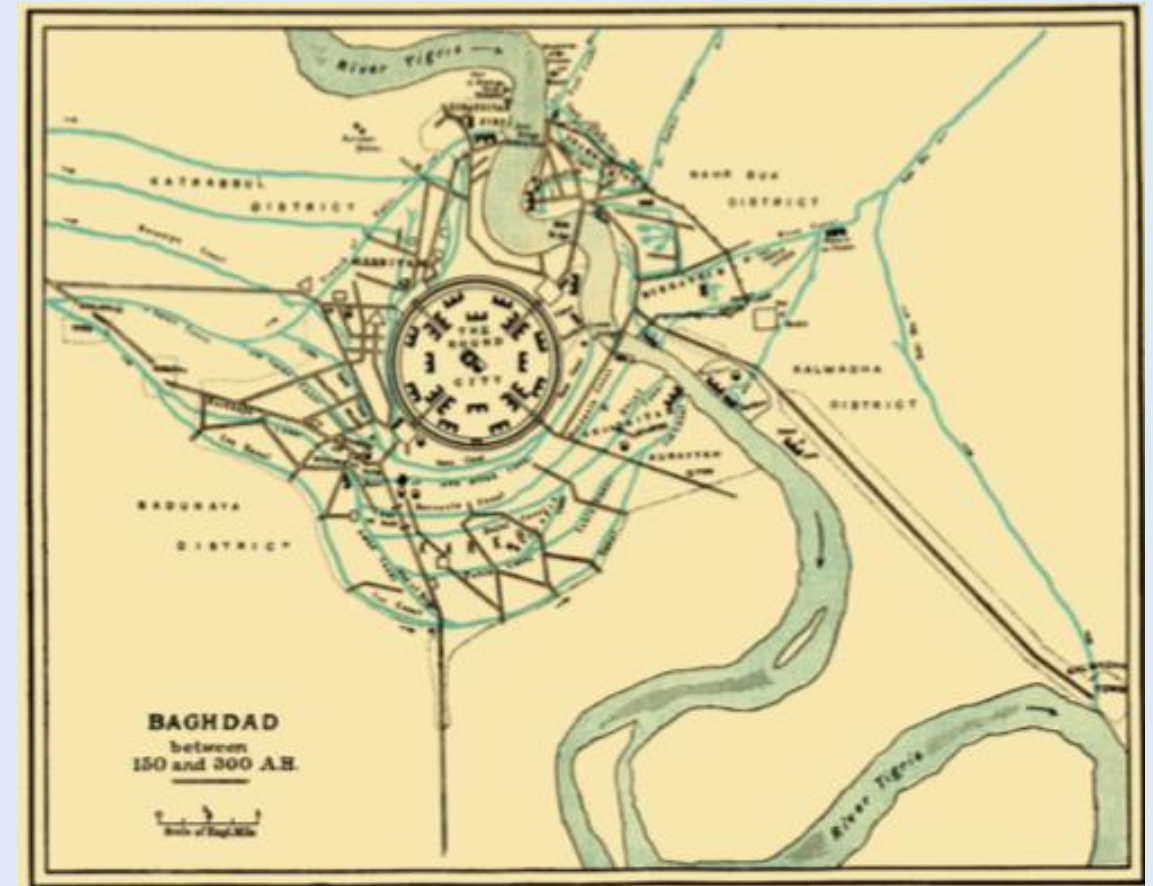
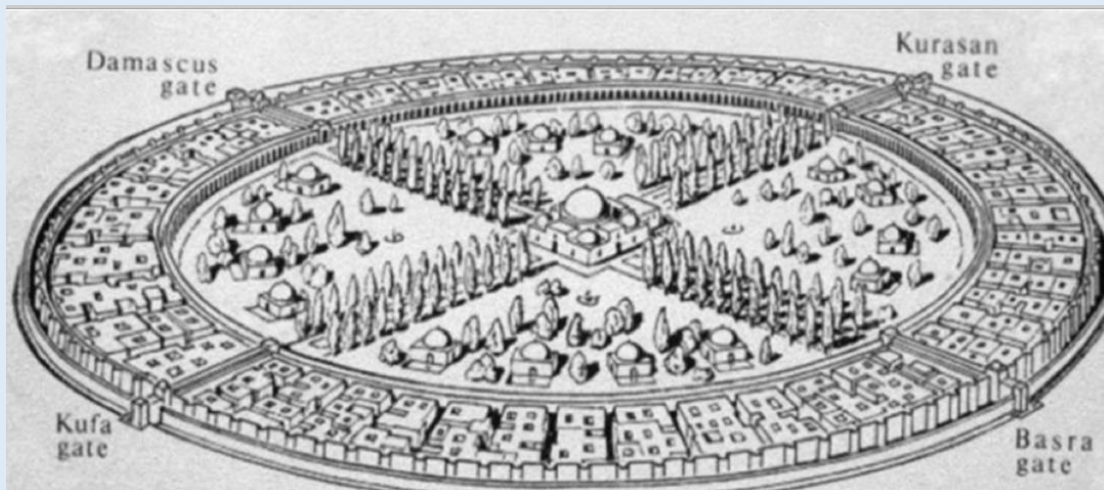
Feature of Baghdad	People of AIC
Close to water and several main rivers.	The people traded often between other cities and towns.
The House of Wisdom was built as a centre of learning and knowledge.	Learning was considered extremely important the people of the AIC.

Task 3: Underneath your table, draw a small picture of what you think the city of Baghdad might have looked like. Add labels to the key buildings, roads or features.

As we have learnt, there are no surviving pictures. Here a few artist's representations of what the city may have looked like.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jgsEY9ZabKM>





P4C

Thinking Deeper...

*Is it ever possible to truly
compare civilizations?*

*Have a look at the next slide.
Are these fair comparisons?*



Fantastic work today!!

You should now have a great understanding of Baghdad as the capital of the Ancient Islamic Civilization.

Please send your finished work to your class teacher:

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