

Early Islamic Civilisation (Year 6)

| Prior Learning | Historical Concepts | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Ancient Greece – Where did they rule? | Impact | A marked effect or influence. |
| Ancient Romans – Where did they rule? | Civilisation | The stage human social and cultural development And organisation that is considered most advanced. |
| | Worship | The feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity. |

Subject Specific Vocabulary

| | |
|---------|---|
| Islamic | Relating to Islam. |
| Muslim | An individual that follows the religion of Islam. |
| faith | Complete trust or confidence in something or someone. |
| trade | The action of buying or selling goods or services. |

Key Facts

- 1) The early Islamic civilisation began around 500AD and continued for over 700 years.
- 2) The Silk Road provided direct trade from Europe into Asia through the Islamic countries which allowed them to advance.
- 3) The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) rose to create and lead a new religion and battled for control.
- 4) The House of Wisdom was a significant place to Islamic people and it is generally accepted that medicine and surgery stemmed from here.
- 5) Muslim people split into two factions called the Sunni and the Shia shortly after the Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) death.
- 6) The Early Islamic Civilisation only came to an end when the Mongol Empire invaded and destroyed many of the cities within the empire.

