## **Knowledge Organiser**

## Baghdad and the Middle East

## Where is Baghdad?

Modern day Baghdad can be found in Iraq. Iraq is a country within the continent of Asia. Iraq is in the west of Asia and the west of Asia is often referred to as the Middle East.



## What was the Golden Age of Islam?

Between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, Baghdad was a place of great wealth. The city was positioned between great trade routes and made goods that

were very desirable such as paper and ceramic tiles. It was also a centre of learning. Because of all of the wealth and achievements, this period was described as the Golden Age of Islam.



## **Timeline**

#### c.600-700AD

- Prophet Muhammed spread the religion of Islam.
- Caliphs continued Muhammed's work.
- Caliphs conquered land to the north and west.

### c.700-800AD

- Start of the Abbasid dynasty.
- Al-Mansur moved the capital city to Baghdad.
- Al-Mansur built the Round City next to the River Tigris.
- Baghdad was positioned well on the Silk Road for trade.
- Baghdad made many desirable items to trade like paper.

#### c.1000-1300AD

- The Crusades destroyed parts of the Islamic Empire.
- Seljuk Turks invaded Baghdad. Tughril Beg became the leader of Baghdad.
- Mongols attacked and completely destroyed Baghdad.

#### c.900-1000AD

- Because of its position near the river, Baghdad was a clean city to live in.
- Children in Baghdad had an education even if it was mainly boys.
- Baghdad was mostly peaceful and tolerant of all religions.

#### c.800-900AD

- Al-Khwarizmi made advancements in science and mathematics.
- Scholars were able to read,
- medicine that helped people better understand diseases years later.

## Significant People and Places



# The Round City of Baghdad

# The Round City was built in 762AD. It took four years

to build by around 100.000 craftsmen. It included an outer circle that was 32m thick and 27m high and was surrounded by a deep water-filled trench.



## **Tigris River**

The Tigris River ran alongside the Round City of Baahdad. It was a vital source of water and an important transport link to the Persian Gulf.



## **House of Wisdom**

The House of Wisdom was a type of library. Many scholars from around the world came to translate and preserve ancient texts.



## The Middle East

The Middle East includes land from most of West Asia and parts of North Africa. Some of the countries that are part of the Middle East include Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, and Libya.

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- translate and improve knowledge.
- Al-Razi wrote many books on

## Significant People and Places

people who translate from one language into another as their job

Glossarv

a circular metal disc with pointers for measuring the angles of the stars

the action of removing surface water or sewage to keep places clean

the religion of the Muslims revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah

a plant that was stripped and used to make paper by the ancient Egyptians

a mixture of wood chips and chemicals that was compressed to make paper

a room or building for scientific equipment to be used to study natural phenomena in

a branch of science that studies space and the universe

a person selling and buying goods with foreign countries

a person seen as an inspired teacher spreading the word

a war between citizens within the same country

the chief Muslim ruler, viewed as the successor of Muhammad

a problem-solving system where letters and other symbols are used to represent numbers

the study of the movements and relative positions of planets and stars and how they may



algebra

astroloay

astrolabe

astronomy

caliph

civil war

drainaae

dynasty

merchants

observatory

papyrus

prophet

Qur'an

scholars

textiles

territory

translators

wood pulp

Islam

allies

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and quantities

nations who choose to support each other

have an influence on the world

a line of rulers of a country

the holy book of the religion Islam

a specialist in a particular subject

an area that is controlled by a country

a type of cloth or woven fabric

the universe

Muhammad ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi

Al-Khwarizmi studied ancient Indian scientific books. He was one of the areatest astronomers creating a table to predict the position of the sun and planets. He also wrote many books on mathematics and calculation. His work is still used today.



Abu Ja'far Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Mansur, 754AD

Al-Mansur was the second Abbasid Caliph. Because his brother died in 754AD. after only five years as caliph, Al-Mansur worked to establish the Abbasid caliphate. He removed all opposition and he moved the capital city to Baghdad where he had the most support. He created the Round City.



## Harun al-Rashid 786AD

Harun al-Rashid was the fifth Abbasid Caliph. During his rule, there were many local revolts. However, it was also a time of great wealth and it is said that Baghdad flourished as he established the House of Wisdom and the Baghdad hospital.

## Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya Al-Razi

Al-Razi has been described as one of the areatest physicians. He is wellknown for writing over 200 books on medicine and various areas of science. He became chief physician of Baghdad hospital.

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