



## Umbrella question



### What did Baghdad do for us?

#### Hinge questions

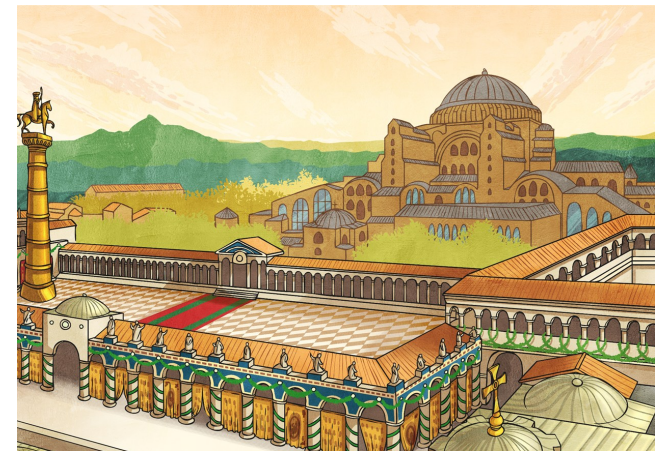
1. Where is Baghdad and what was its role in early civilisation?
2. How did Baghdad become a centre for learning?
3. How did early Islamic scholars impact the wider world?
4. What was a caliph and what roles and responsibilities did they have?
5. How does what happened in Baghdad still affect our lives today?

#### Key learning

Long ago, around the year 762 AD, Baghdad was founded beside the Tigris River and soon became one of the most important cities in the world. It was known as the "City of Peace" and became a buzzing centre of learning and trade. Scholars from all around the globe would travel to Baghdad to study at its famous libraries and schools. Imagine a place where the brightest minds gathered to learn about science, mathematics, and astronomy! The city's bustling markets were filled with colourful goods, including spices, silk, and rare jewels. Baghdad's golden age made it a vital place for sharing knowledge and making amazing discoveries, and its historical legacy is still celebrated today.

#### Key vocabulary

Word	Definition
Caliphate	A region ruled by a caliph, considered a political and religious leader in Islam. Baghdad was the capital of a major caliphate.
Civilisation	A complex society with cities, government, and various cultural and technological advancements
Scholar	A person who is highly educated or has an aptitude for study; Baghdad was home to many famous scholars.
Innovation	The process of creating new ideas, products, or methods. During its peak, Baghdad was a centre of innovation.
Library	A place where books and other resources are kept for reading, study, or reference; the House of Wisdom in Baghdad was one of the most famous libraries of the time.





Umbrella question

# Why did Baghdad grow during the Golden Age?

## Hinge questions

1. What role did Baghdad play in early civilisation?
2. How did the first caliphate come to be formed and how did these contribute to growth of Baghdad?
3. How did Baghdad's location help it to become a major power?
4. What was the Silk Road trade route and how did it contribute to Baghdad's growth?
5. In what ways did the advancements in science contribute to the Golden Age?

## Key learning

During the Islamic Golden Age, Baghdad grew into one of the largest and most important cities in the world. It became a centre for learning, where scholars studied science, medicine, maths, and astronomy at the famous House of Wisdom. Traders from many countries brought goods like silk, spices, and precious metals, making the city rich and busy. Art, architecture, and new inventions flourished, helping Baghdad become a shining example of culture and progress.

## Key vocabulary

Word	Definition
Caliphate	A form of Islamic government led by a caliph, who is considered a political and religious successor to the Prophet Muhammad.
Trade Route	Paths or networks used for the exchange of goods and services, which were vital for cultural exchanges and economic growth.
Cultural Exchange	The process by which different cultures share ideas, beliefs, and products, often leading to enhanced understanding and growth.
Innovation	The introduction of new ideas, methods, or products that played a significant role in scientific and technological advancements during the Golden Age.
Scientific Inquiry	The pursuit of knowledge and understanding of the natural and social world following a systematic methodology based on evidence, which flourished in the Islamic Golden Age.

