




Our Lady of the Wayside Catholic Primary School





History Overview – *The Round City of Baghdad* Year 5 Focus Study



Core Knowledge:

Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Islamic Civilisation began in around AD600 and some historians believe it ended with the destruction of Baghdad in the thirteenth century. • In AD900, Baghdad was an important early Islamic city and was the largest city in the world, with around one million people living there. • Religion played an important part in Baghdad's society and Baghdad was home to many different religions and ethnic communities. • Baghdad was a perfectly round city, with all the important buildings, like the House of Wisdom, the mosque and the caliph's palace, in the centre and residential areas outside the city walls. • Baghdad was governed by a caliph, who was a Muslim religious leader and lived in the caliph's palace. • The House of Wisdom was a huge library that attracted thinkers from around the world who translated books into Arabic and studied the sky in its observatory. • Baghdad in AD900 had some of the world's first hospitals where rich and poor people were treated and doctors studied the human body. • Houses were built of mudbricks, stone or sometimes wood and were built around a central courtyard with high ceilings and wooden screens on windows to help with the hot climate.
Significant People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caliph Abbas is significant because he moved the capital of the Abbasid state to Baghdad. • Al-Zahrawi is significant because he invented medical instruments including forceps, the scalpel and cat gut for stitching wounds. • Al-Khwarizmi is significant because he developed new methods for maths including algebra and introduced the Hindi numerals which we still use today.
Legacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early Islamic civilisation left a significant legacy, including science, medicine and maths.

Historical Skills:

Developing & Understanding Chronology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain and use the word civilisation. • Use appropriate historical language to discuss events and periods. • Develop a timeline that shows historical events and time periods accurately.
Using & Interpreting Historical Sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose reliable and useful sources of evidence to help to answer questions, giving reasons for the choices. • Give clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history. • Identify a line of historical enquiry.
Explaining Historical Reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how significant people and events have impacted on society across time periods. • Explain reasons for historical events, the results of historical events, situations and changes. • Examine and explain causes and consequences of significant events.
Comparing & Contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify similarities and differences between periods of history. • Make links between events and changes within and across different time periods / societies.

Enquiry Questions:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What was Baghdad like in c900? ➤ What was the House of Wisdom? ➤ What was medical care like in Baghdad c900?
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- What were the houses like?
- What is the legacy of the early Islamic civilisation?

Key Vocabulary:

destruction, Baghdad, ethnic communities, House of Wisdom, caliph, Arabic, observatory, forceps, scalpel, cat guts, algebra

Cross-Curricular Writing Outcome:

- ❖ *Writing to inform* – Non-chronological report about Baghdad c900

Oracy Outcome:

- ❖ Interview each other in role as experts about the legacy of the early Islamic civilisation