



Historic Vocabulary

Chronology - The arrangement of events or dates in the order in which they happened.

Civilisation - The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.

Empire – A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or group of rulers.

Islamic Golden Age - A period of cultural, economic, artistic and scientific flourishing in the history of Islam, traditionally dated from the 8th century to the 14th century.

Dynasty - A sequence of rulers of the same line of descent (family)

Abbasid Dynasty - The second of the two great dynasties of the Muslim Empire. They reigned from 750AD to 1258AD.

Caliph – A chief Muslim ruler.

Caliphate - The area ruled by a caliph.

Dark Ages - The period of Western European history between 500AD and 1000AD, after Roman rule in which not much is known.

Primary Source – Artefacts or First-hand accounts of a topic, from people who had a direct connection with it.

Secondary Source – Any source that is not primary and has been created later by someone who did not experience it directly.

Reliable - Something that is proven to be consistently dependable and is able to be trusted.

Wider Curriculum Links

Year 2 – Explorers

Year 4 – Passport to Europe

Comparisons with the UK and countries in the wider world, including a non-European country.

Year 6 – Change Agents

Study of famous inventors and their impact on scientific thinking.



Key Historic Knowledge

The Islamic Golden Age took place between the 8th and 14th century.

The House of Wisdom was based in Baghdad and was a major intellectual centre of research and education in the Islamic Golden Age.

The Islamic Golden Age took place during the same period as the 'Dark Ages' in western Europe.

The Renaissance was a period of cultural, economic, artistic and scientific flourishing in Europe that took place between the 14th and 17th century. It was similar to the advancement that took place during the Islamic Golden Age years earlier.

The Siege of Baghdad lasted from January 29th to February 10th, 1258

The Siege of Baghdad resulted in the fall of the Abbasid Dynasty after losing the city to the Mongolian invasion.

The Abbasid Caliphate covered 21 modern day countries including Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkmenistan.

Working Historically

I can evaluate the reliability of primary and secondary sources

I can understand why contrasting interpretations of the past have been made.

I can use timelines to place and sequence international events.

I can compare and contrast different periods of time in Britain and the wider world.

I can present my findings about the past.