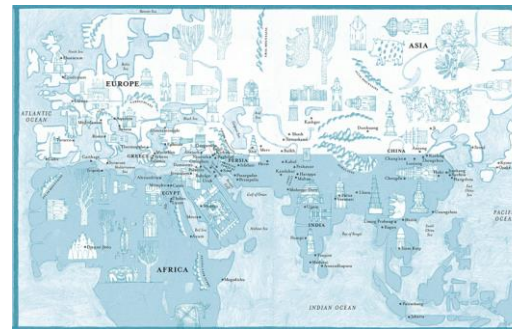


Silk Roads and the Islamic Golden Age

Theme: Empires

Concept: Historical Enquiry

Key question: Why was the Silk Road important in helping to create the Islamic 'Golden Age'?



You will complete an assessment in Lesson 7 based on our key question.

130 BC
Han Dynasty in China officially opened trade with the West



1st and 2nd centuries
Trade links between Rome and China develop.



610 AD
Islam is founded in the Arabian peninsular (part of the Middle East)



762 - 1258 AD
The Abbasid Empire and the Islamic 'Golden Age'. Capital of the caliphate based in Baghdad.



1258 AD
Mongol invasion and sacking of Baghdad. Abbasid caliphate comes to an end.



1453 AD
Ottoman Empire closed trade with China

Key words			
Empire	Controlling lands that you have taken over	Abbasids	An Islamic clan from Arabia
Tomb	A place where people who have died are left	Cosmopolitan	including people from many different countries
Pilgrims	People on a religious journey	Quasicrystal	a continuous pattern that has no symmetry
Samarkand	A city in Uzbekistan	Philosophy	ideas about how the world works
Buddhist	Someone who follows the religion of Buddhism	Scholars	Highly educated people
Calligraphy	A visual art related to a flowing writing style	Arabesque	Artistic decoration consisting of complicated flowing patterns
Caliphate	An empire that is governed and run in-line with the ideas of Islam.	Caravanserais	places built by traders on the Silk Road so that they could rest and trade.
Byzantines	Eastern Roman Empire that broke away from Rome in 4 th century (Christians)	Fermented drinks	alcoholic drinks
Sassanians	people who lived in Iran during the 7 th century	Bazaar	Middle Eastern marketplace
poll tax	Tax paid by all people living in a house		

- Lesson 1 - What were the Silk Roads?**
Geographic spread of ideas, religion, trade and knowledge between Europe-Middle East-Central Asia and East Asia. Important role the Middle East played
- Lesson 2 - Why were the Silk Roads so important?**
The development of new Literature and Philosophy, Science and Mathematics, Medicine and Art within the Abbasid caliphate that helped to create the Golden Age.
- Lesson 3 - How did the Silk Roads help to create the Islamic 'Golden Age'?**
Unique geographic position of the Abbasid caliphate on the Silk Roads that allowed it to benefit from the spread of knowledge and trade.
- Lesson 4 - Why did Baghdad become such an important city on the Silk Roads?**
As the capital of the Abbasid caliphate Baghdad became the most advanced city in the world. It became the centre for knowledge and learning as well as trade with the East and the West. All of which spread along the Silk Roads to the city.
- Lesson 5 - Why did the Islamic "Golden Age" come to an end?**
The effect of the Abbasid empire's success meant that local leaders started to become too powerful and decided to break way from the caliphate. The arrival of the Mongols in 1258 AD and the destruction of Baghdad.
- Lesson 6 - Revision**
Knowledge test based on the key learning on the Knowledge Organiser. Completed via Microsoft forms