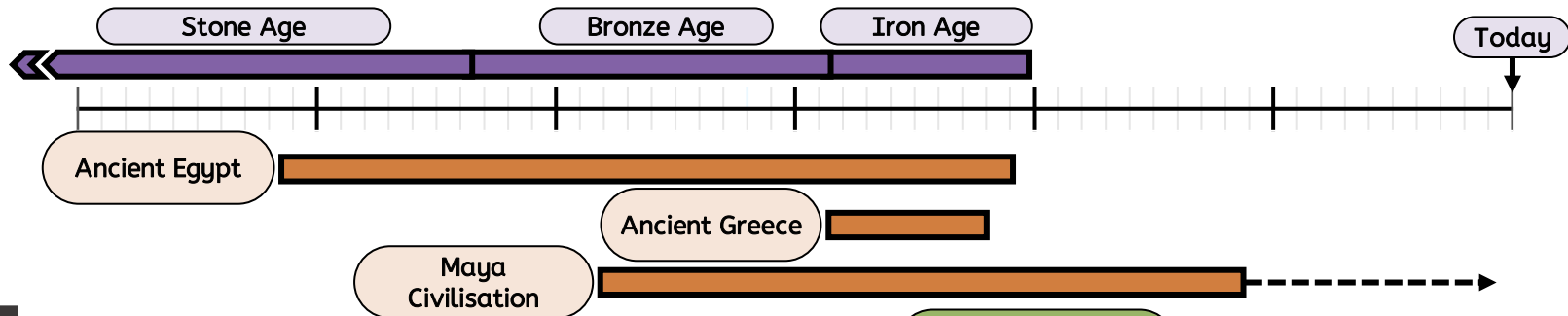
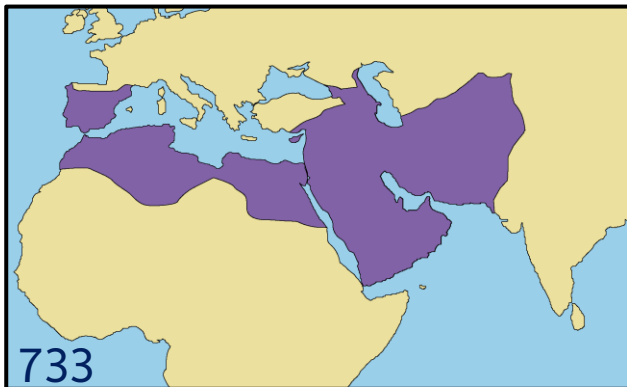


Early Islamic Civilisation

Timeline



Geography



The boundaries of the empire changed over time. At its peak (shown here), the empire covered parts of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Early Islamic Civilisation

610 (7th century)
Muhammad starts delivering message of Islam

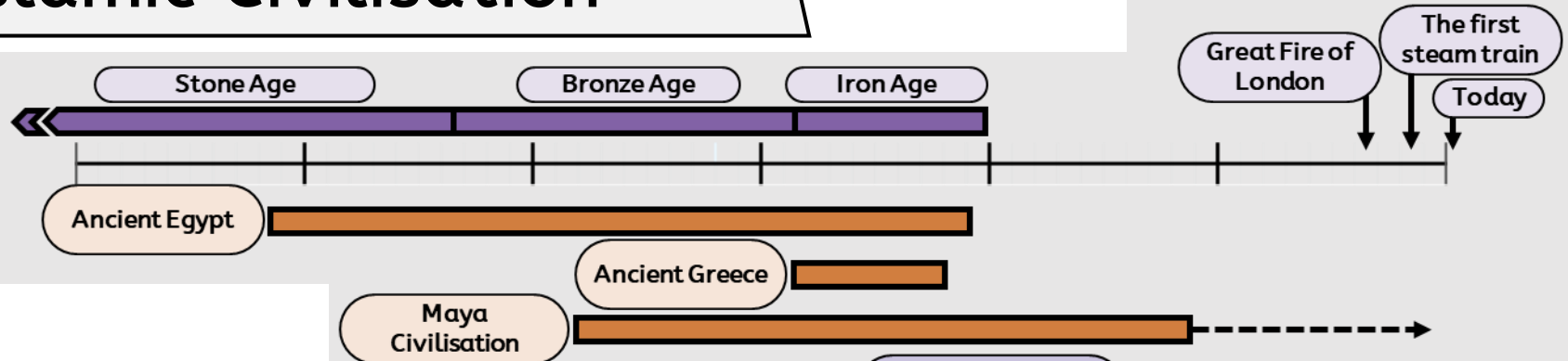
1258
Baghdad destroyed by Mongols

Vocabulary

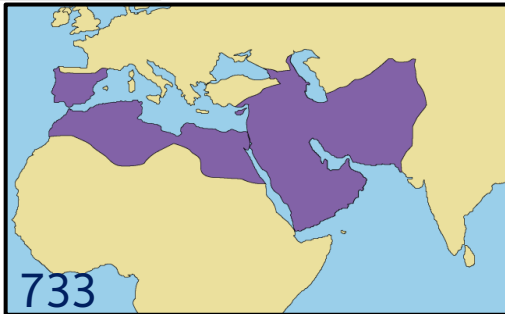
- **caliph** (noun): a successor to Muhammad and the spiritual and political leader of Muslims.
- **caliphate** (noun): the area that is led by a caliph.
- **scholar** (noun): an expert in a particular subject or field of study.
- **significant** (adjective): something that is historically significant is something that historians think is worth studying and learning about.

Early Islamic Civilisation

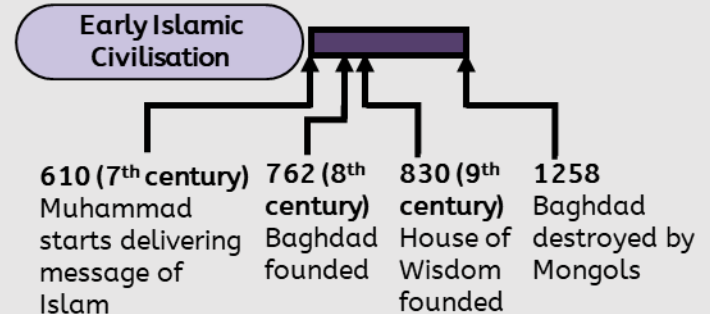
Timeline



Geography



The boundaries of the empire changed over time. At its peak (shown here), the empire covered parts of Asia, Africa and Europe.



Key knowledge

- The Early Islamic Civilisation began with the **Prophet Mohammad** in 610. It became an **empire**, led by the **caliph**.
- The **House of Wisdom** was founded in the capital city of **Baghdad**. It was a library and meeting place for **scholars** of all backgrounds.
- Early Islamic scholars built on the ideas of other civilisations and made new developments. For example, **Al Khwarizmi** gave us the word 'algebra' and introduced the numbers 0-9 into Europe. **Ibn Al-Haytham** proved that we see when light enters our eyes.
- In 1258, a Mongol army attacked Baghdad. They killed scholars and threw books from the House of Wisdom into the river.

Vocabulary

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