

Key words:

Al-Andalus: Muslim Spain 711-1013

Amir: Arabic term for prince

Astrolabe: enabled astronomers to calculate the position of the Sun and prominent stars

Astronomers: A person who studies the planets and outer space.

Baghdad: Baghdad is today the capital of Iraq and was the capital of the Muslim world

Bedouin Tribes: Arab tribes who live in the desert

Byzantine: The eastern part of the Roman empire that survived after the Romans fell. Its capital was now Constantinople, not Rome

Caliph: A Muslim ruler who is regarded as the successor of Muhammad

Clan: A family or close group that live as a community

Cordoba: Capital city of Muslim Spain

Empire: A group of countries ruled over by one power

Feuds: Long lasting arguments or disagreements

Hanifs: Righteous person or true believer

Idols: An image or representation of a god used as an object of worship

Kaaba: a small stone building in the court of the Great Mosque at Mecca

Moors: Muslims who originated in Africa after being converted to Islam in the 700's

Nomad: Someone that moves around with no fixed home

Pagans: Someone who believes in multiple gods.

Quraysh: a grouping of Arab clans that historically inhabited and controlled the city of Mecca and its Kaaba

Silk Roads: Routes that ran from one side of Asia to the other. People would travel across them to trade

Umayyad: The creators of the first Caliphate

Visigoths: Controlled areas such as Spain from 476 when the Roman Empire fell until the spread of Islam into Spain.

Knowledge Organiser:

Key People:

Prophet Muhammed (PBUH): A religious messenger

Caliph Al-Mansur: built the city of Baghdad

Al-Khwarizmi: invented algebra

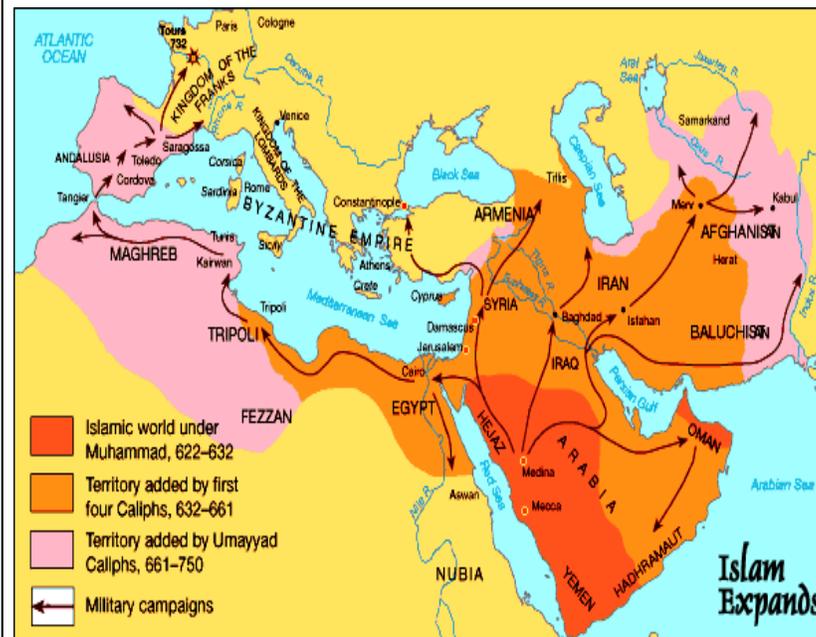
Ibn Al-Haytham: invented the first camera

Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi: made advances in the science of medicine

Al-Zahrawi: made advances in the science of surgery and invented many surgical instruments

Abd al-Rahman: First leader of Islamic Spain

Ziryab: a gifted musician.in Cordoba



Timeline of key events

- c. 570 Birth of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in Mecca
- 622 The Hijrah (Hegira) or "Flight": Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) flees to Medina because of opposition in Mecca (first year of the Muslim calendar).
- 630 Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) returns to Mecca and conquers the city. Mecca becomes the centre of Islam.
- 632 Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dies; by this time most of Arabia has become Muslim.
- 711 Arab Muslims conquer Spain
- 750 Abbasids become rulers of Muslim Empire with Baghdad as centre; the Golden Age of Islam begins
- 755 Abd al-Rahman became amir (ruler) of Al-Andalus
- 765 A school of medicine is established in Baghdad.
- 785 Building of the Great Mosque of Cordoba began
- 860 House of Wisdom had the largest collection of books in the world
- 1013 Berber troops seized control in Córdoba
- 1096 Crusades begin
- 1258 Mongols sack Baghdad, killing the caliph and many Muslims: end of the Abbasid caliphs
- 1299 The Ottoman dynasty is founded under Osman I in Asia Minor (Turkey). Osman rules until 1326
- 1291 End of Crusades: Muslims defeat Christians and remain in Holy Lands.