

History: Islamic Golden Age: What did the Golden Age give us?

What should I already know?

- In my learning so far, I have:
- made links between the different periods in British History and World History that I have studied
 - learned of legacies that are alive today: monarchy, transport, homes, travel
 - explored significant people in History who have impacted on the way with live now such as William Caxton and Samuel Crompton
 - compared between eras—Gods/Goddesses, homes, travel etc

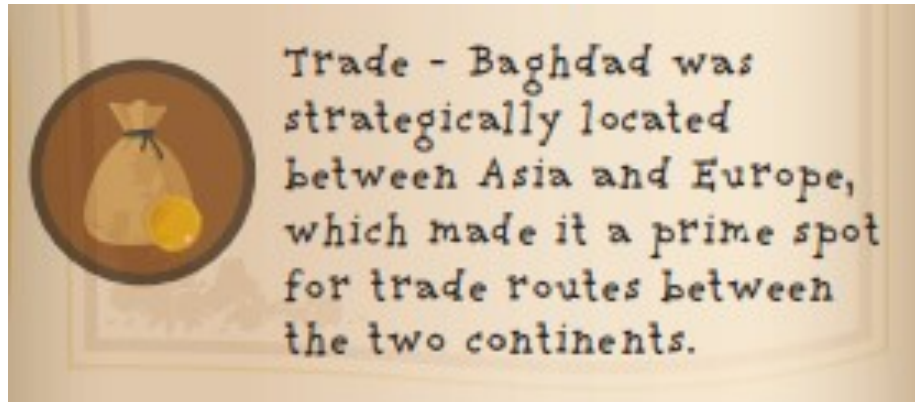
House of Wisdom –

The House of Wisdom is a dedicated space for scholarship. Muslims, Christians and Jews all collaborated and worked peacefully in the House of Wisdom.



Baghdad –

The rich and wealthy lived in Baghdad. Baghdad was the centre of learning and printing and it was ten times bigger than the size of London at the time. The Mongols destroyed much of Baghdad during the siege.



The Islamic Empire expanded rapidly throughout the Middle Ages to become one of the largest empires in the history of the world.

The Islamic Golden Age (622 - 1258) represents a time in history when the political power of Islam allowed a flourishing of intellectual development. The Islamic empires were based on trade. This, combined with the dominance of Arabic-African and Arabic-Asian trade routes, allowed the Muslim people to be exposed to a wide range of ideas and scholars, and allowed for the foundations of intellectual growth.

Scholarship	Rivals	Lavish	prophet	tolerance
academic study or achievement; learning at a high level.	a person or thing competing with another for the same objective or for superiority in the same field of activity.	sumptuously rich, elaborate, or luxurious	a person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God	the ability or willingness to tolerate the opinions or behaviour that you dislike or disagree with.



Pakal the Great

603 AD



Pakal became King when he was just 12 years old.

Key Concepts

