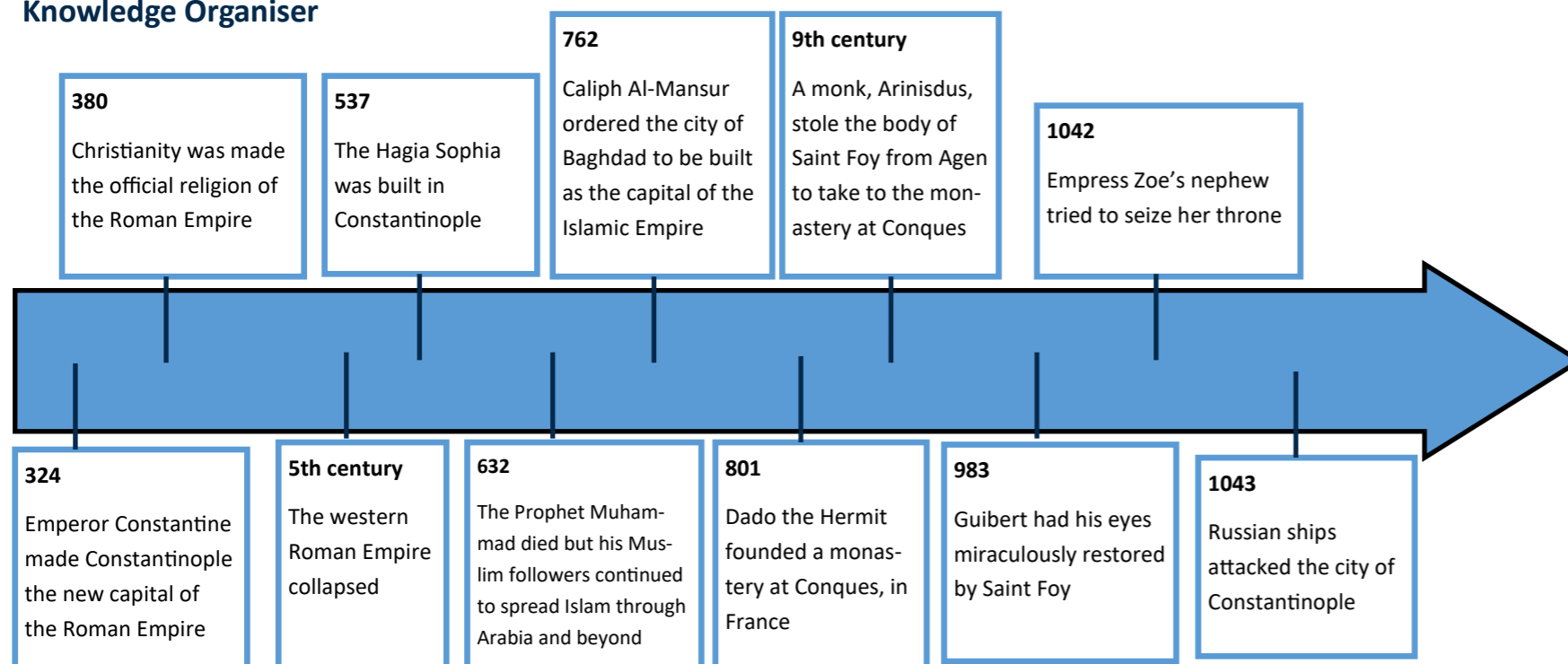


Unit 1: World Views in c.1000

Knowledge Organiser



Keywords	
Abbasid dynasty The line of rulers of the Islamic Empire from 750 to 1258	Geometry Mathematics that deals with points, lines, angles and shapes
Astrolabe A metal instrument that uses the stars to find direction and position	House of Wisdom A place in Baghdad where scholars met to learn and discuss knowledge
Astrology Studying the movement of stars and planets and interpreting their influence on the world	Madrassa A Muslim school or college
Astronomy The study of space, stars and planets	Monastery A community of monks living together
Baghdad The capital of the Islamic Empire under the Abbasid dynasty	Monk A man who commits his whole life to God, living in a monastery
Bishop The person in charge of the Church in a diocese (a group of parishes)	Mosque A Muslim place of worship
Byzantine Empire The Greek-speaking eastern Roman Empire	Pope Head of the Roman Catholic Church
Caliph The religious and political leader of an Islamic empire	Pilgrim Someone who travels to a holy place
Christendom Christian people or countries as a whole	Priest The person in charge of the church in each parish
Constantinople The capital of the eastern Roman Empire	Relic The remains of a saint's body or belongings
Empire A group of countries ruled by a single ruler (Emperor / Empress)	Saint A person recognised as being holy
Eucharist A ritual when Christians eat bread and drink wine to remember Christ's death	Silk Roads The land route used for trade between China, the Middle East, Europe and North Africa

Key concept: Significance	
Significance	A process of determining whether an event/individual/organisation/place in history is worthy of particular attention and analysis
Revealing	When an event/individual/organisation/place in history tells us something about a bigger picture or a bigger idea
Inference	A conclusion that historians draw from the evidence they find about the past, based on what they can <i>work out</i> from it, in light of what they already know

Key people	
Al-Ma'mun	The Abbasid caliph from 813-833
Al-Mansur	The Abbasid Caliph from 754-775
Al-Masudi	An Arab geographer (896-956)
Al-Razi	A physician in Baghdad who wrote books on medicine (854-925)
Arinisdus	A monk who stole Saint Foy's body in the 9th century to take to the monastery at Conques
Bernard of Angers	A monk who wrote The Miracles of Saint Foy in the 11th century
Emperor Constantine	Roman Empire who converted to Christianity and created a new capital at Constantinople
Empress Zoe	Byzantine Empress, 1028-1050
Euclid	A Greek mathematician from the 3rd century BCE
Foy	A girl from Agen, France, who was killed for refusing to give up her Christian beliefs and became a saint
Galen	A Greek doctor from the 2nd century CE
Guibert	A servant who miraculously had his eyes restored by Saint Foy in 983
Ptolemy	A Greek astronomer from the 2nd century CE

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?

Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?

Can you spell them?

Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?

Can you explain what an event/individual/place in history reveals about a bigger picture or bigger idea?

Knowledge Outcomes					
1	What was the capital of the Byzantine Empire?	Constantinople	21	What did al-Masudi use his knowledge of the stars and the world to make?	Maps
2	Who ruled the Byzantine Empire in the eleventh century?	Empress Zoe	22	Where did the mathematical knowledge that was used in the House of Wisdom come from?	The Greeks, Hindus and Persians
3	Which two continents was Constantinople at the centre of?	Europe and Asia	23	Which religion influenced the caliphs' belief that sick people should be cared for?	Islam
4	Which two religions was Constantinople at the centre of?	Christianity and Islam	24	Who wrote nearly two hundred books on medicine in the tenth century?	al-Razi (Rhazes)
5	What was the name of the land routes that connected Constantinople with India and China?	The Silk Roads	25	Whose ideas did al-Razi (Rhazes) partially challenge?	Galen
6	What was transported along the Silk Roads?	Goods to trade	26	What religion was Hunain ibn Ishaq, who went to Baghdad to study medicine in the ninth century?	Christian
7	When did Caliph al-Mansur start building Baghdad?	762	27	When was Foy probably alive?	Late third or early fourth century
8	Why did the Abbasids move the capital of the Islamic Empire further east from Damascus?	The empire had expanded to the east	28	What religion were Foy's parents?	Pagans who worshiped Roman gods
9	Why did al-Mansur choose Baghdad for the location of his new capital?	It was at the centre of trade routes	29	What religion did Foy convert to?	Christianity
10	What did Al-Mansur believe it was essential to build in Baghdad so that he would be remembered as a great caliph?	Fine palaces and beautiful mosques	30	What happened to many Christians in the fourth century?	They were persecuted
11	Where, in Baghdad, did scholars work?	The House of Wisdom	31	What was Foy's punishment for refusing to give up her Christian beliefs?	She was tortured, dragged to a temple and her head was cut off
12	What did scholars do in the House of Wisdom?	Translated texts into Arabic and created new knowledge	32	What did Christians in south-west France make in the eleventh century to remember Foy?	A statue with her body inside
13	In which subjects did scholars translate texts and create new knowledge?	Maths, science, geography and technology	33	What did the Roman emperor Constantine allow in 313, ten years after Foy's death?	Christians to worship freely
14	Where had some ancient texts survived?	The Byzantine Empire	34	What did Christians build once they could worship freely?	Churches
15	Who was the author of the famous geometry book that the Byzantine Emperor sent to al-Mansur?	Euclid	35	Who led the church in western Europe?	The pope in Rome
16	From where did Baghdad traders bring back knowledge of paper-making?	China	36	Who became saints?	1. Christians, like Foy, who were martyrs 2. Christians who had lived model lives
17	What did caliphs and other rich citizens start building to spread knowledge in the eleventh century?	Madrasas	37	Why did the monks of Conques want a more famous relic?	1. So more pilgrims would stop in Conques 2. To protect the monastery
18	What did madrasas provide inspiration for?	European universities	38	What did Arinisdus steal from Foy's tomb and bring back to Conques?	Foy's body
19	Why was astronomy so important to Arab Muslims?	To know direction of Makkah and when each new moon would appear	39	Who began to visit Conques once Foy's relics were there?	Crowds of pilgrims
20	Which famous Ancient Greek doctor's books were translated into Baghdad?	Galen	40	How far had Foy's cult spread by the eleventh century?	To Italy and England
			41	What happened when Bernard of Angers visited Foy's relics in Conques in 1013?	He witnessed a miracle and apologised to God for mistrusting Foy! He wrote a book called 'The Miracles of Saint Foy'