


Knowledge Organiser: How influential was the Arab world?

<p><i>The Arab World was a highly influential area in the Medieval period and a key centre for knowledge and trade. During the Crusades, Christians fought Muslims over control of the Holy Land. Christians set up their own crusader states and protected them for almost 200 years.</i></p>		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		1095	Pope Urban II launches the First Crusade; 60,000 people join up.	Islam	The religion of the Muslims, regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
Summarise your learning		1098	The First Crusaders win the Battle of Antioch, capturing an important city.	Arab World	The 22 Arabic-speaking countries which are members of the Arab League. These countries are located in Western Asia, North Africa, and the Horn of Africa.
<p>Topic 1: The rise of Islam</p>	<p>The Islamic empire stretched from Europe to the Middle East. Its scholars made advances in maths, science and geography.</p>	1099	Jerusalem is captured by Christians, ending the First Crusade.	Civilisation	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.
		1291	Acre is taken back by the Muslims. Outremer is abandoned by the Christians.	Caliph	The chief Muslim civil and religious ruler.
<p>Topic 2: Life in the Arab World</p>	<p>The Arab World was a centre of trade and travel, particularly Baghdad. Many developments were made in maths, science and medicine.</p>			Mosque	A Muslim place of worship.
				Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
<p>Topic 3: The First Crusade</p>	<p>The Byzantine Empire was threatened by the Seljuk Turks. 60,000 Christians set out to capture Jerusalem. They succeeded, founding four states in the Holy Land.</p>	Who were these people?		Translation	The process of translating words or text from one language into another.
		The prophet Muhammad	The person who founded Islam. His teachings spread around the world.	Holy Land	The area between the Jordan River and Mediterranean Sea.
<p>Topic 5: The Muslim fightback</p>	<p>The First Crusade had been a disaster for Muslims. Afterwards, Muslim groups united and retook Jerusalem.</p>	Ibn Sina	Produced an encyclopaedia of medicine called 'The Canon of Medicine'.		
		Emperor Alexius I	A Byzantine emperor, who asked for help from Europe to fight the Turks.		
<p>Topic 6: Changes to the Holy Land</p>	<p>Christians made changes to the landscape of Outremer. However the Christians left in 1291 and there was also much continuity.</p>	Pope Urban II	The pope who launched the First Crusade in 1095.	Pope	The leader of the Catholic Church.
		Saladin	A Muslim leader, who united the Islamic world and recaptured Jerusalem.		