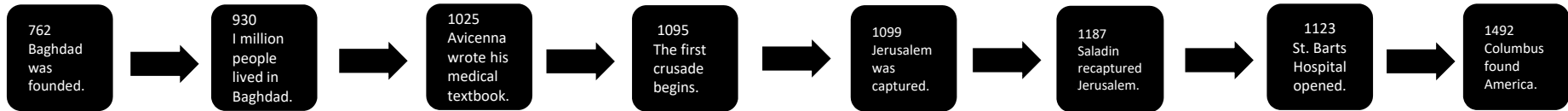


What did Medieval people know about the world?



	Key Word	Definition
	Apothecary	A medieval chemist or pharmacy.
	Baghdad	In modern day Iraq. Important city in the Silk Roads. Capital of Abbasid Empire.
	Crusades	Wars where European Christians tried to recapture Jerusalem from the Muslims.
	Exploration	To discover new lands or new places.
	Hajj	Annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca
	Hindu	Followers of Hinduism.
	Mansa Musa	King of Mali. Richest man who ever lived.
	Mecca	City in Saudi Arabia. Place of pilgrimage for Muslims.
	Muslim	A follower of the Islamic religion.
	Physician	A doctor who had trained at university.
	Silk Roads	Networks which allowed trade between Europe, Asia and Africa in the Middle Ages.
	Trade	Buying and selling of goods.

The Silk Roads do not have a start or end point, because they are not actually real roads at all. They are a web of networks that have allowed goods, people and ideas, but also disease and violence, to flow east to west and west to east – from the Pacific coast of China and Russia to the Atlantic Coasts of Europe and Africa and from Scandinavia in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south.
Peter Frankopan



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge.
	Mansa Musa was King of Mali. It is claimed he was the richest person who ever lived.	In 1324 he went on hajj to Mecca. He took 60,000 people with him.	80 camels carried at least 50lb of gold each.
	Arab medicine was more advanced in lots of ways.	There were new techniques like sublimation and using wine as an antiseptic.	In 1025 Avicenna wrote a 1 million word medical textbook called "A Canon of Knowledge".
	The Crusades Wars were fought over Jerusalem and the Holy Land.	In 1095 the first Crusade began. In 1099 the Crusaders captured Jerusalem.	Saladin recaptured Jerusalem in 1187, but the Crusades continued until 1300.
	There was little understanding of the world. Knowledge was based on trade routes.	The Silk Roads connected Africa, Asia and Europe.	The items traded included silk, spices, jewels and slaves.
	America had not yet been discovered.	Columbus discovered the West Indies in 1492.	Columbus believed that he was in the west of India.
	Baghdad was a wealthy centre of trade due to the Silk Roads.	In 762 it became the centre of the Abbasid Empire which covered some of Africa, Asia and the Middle East.	By 930 a million people lived in Baghdad. This made it the largest city in the world.
	Baghdad had a House of Wisdom where knowledge was preserved.	In 832 the House of Wisdom was created. By 850 it was the largest library in the world.	Islamic scholars translated books into Arabic thereby preserving knowledge.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.



READ

[Crusader Queens: The Formidable Female Rulers Of Jerusalem - HistoryExtra](#)



WATCH

[The Medieval Islamic World: Crash Course History of Science #7 - YouTube](#)



LISTEN

[The Vikings' global connections | History Extra podcast on Acast](#)



Writing good History: Key skills

Chronology
The order in which events happen. The big "story".

Change/ Continuity
Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

Similarity/Difference
What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.











Cause
The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.

Consequence
Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.

Significance
Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.






Sources
Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.

Interpretations
The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.

EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?		USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?	
	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.		Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.		Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.		Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?		If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.		Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?		
To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...



USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?	
	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?