

Trade and Power



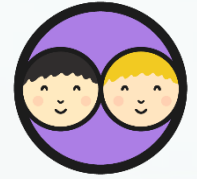
Tuesday 11th May

LC: Can I explore the trade network of Baghdad c. CE 900?

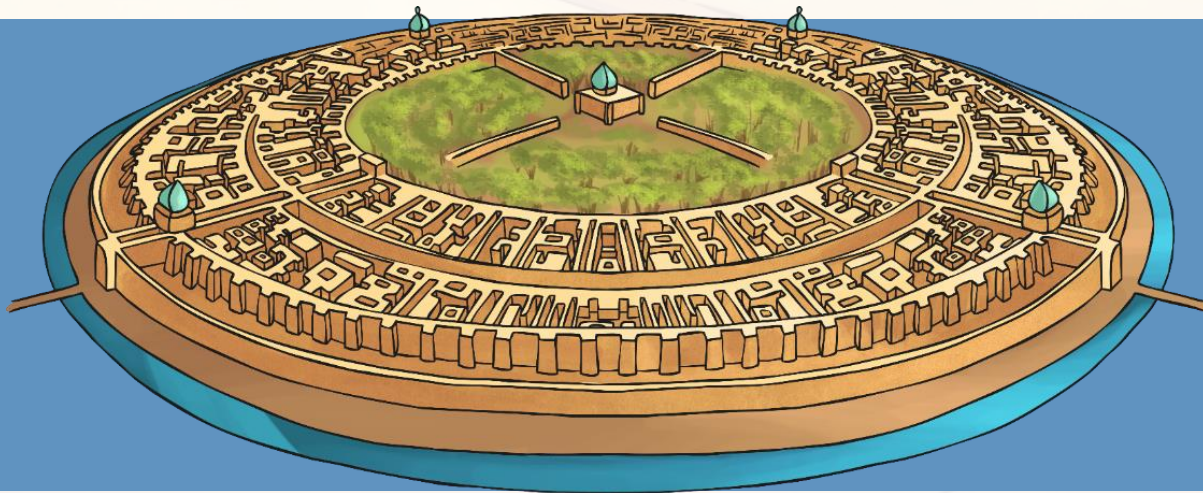
At the end of this lesson, you should

- I can explain why the early Islamic civilisation became a great power.
- I can label significant places on a map of the Silk Road.
- I can identify and describe items offered for trade during the early Islamic civilisation.
- I can plan and design my own perfume.
- I can describe how to make perfume using traditional distillery methods.

The Rise of a Major Power



The time around the 8th century onwards is known in Islamic history as the Golden Age of Islam. During this time, the Islamic civilisation established itself as a major world power.



Discuss with your partner why you think this happened. What contributed to its rise to power?

Be ready to give feedback about your ideas to the rest of the class.

Trade and Industry

During the Golden Age of Islam, from around the 8th century, trade and industry across nations flourished. Baghdad's position at the centre of the east to west trade routes helped the city to become a major power.



In Baghdad, specialised trades and products developed and officials were employed to make sure that craftsmen made quality products using the correct tools and techniques.

Why do you think trading was significant in helping to build a powerful Islamic empire?

Trading

Trading is when goods are bought and sold. They are often moved from one place to another.

**Talk
About
It**

What kinds of things do you think are traded to and from the UK? How do you think they are transported?

Oil, cars, food and medicines are some of the things that are traded to and from the UK each year. These goods are transported by air or on massive shipping containers.



Trading

Talk About It

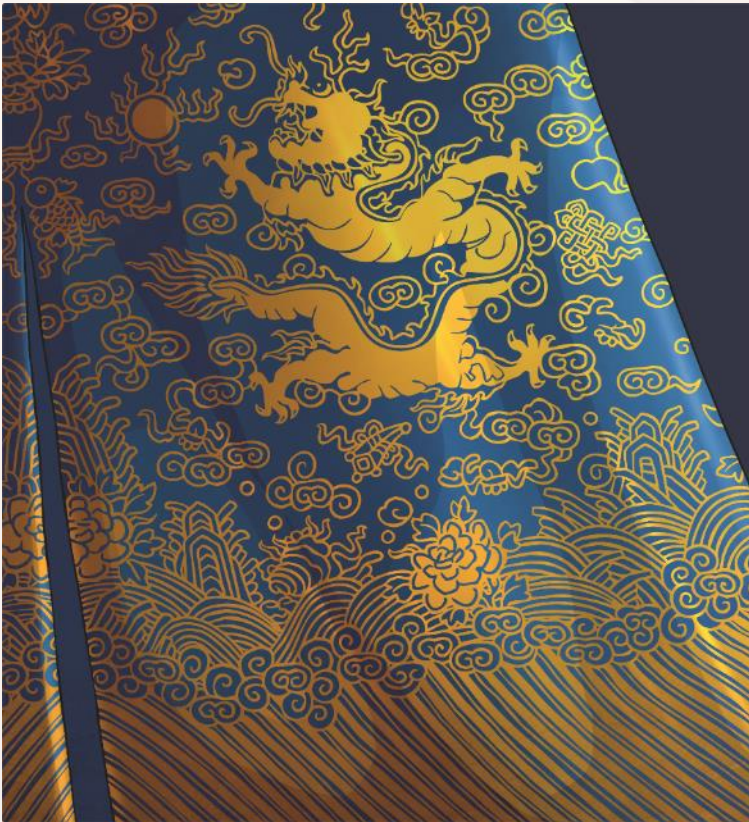
In the days before modern transport, how do you think goods were transported?

In the past, goods had to be moved over land using pack animals, such as camels, horses and mules. Because of this, it was important that the routes were as direct and safe as possible.



The Han Dynasty

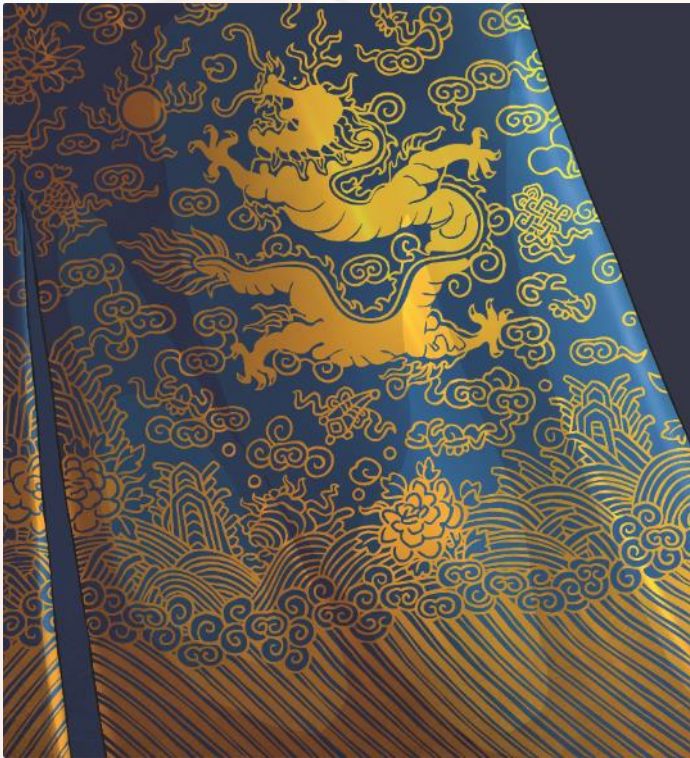
Ancient Chinese ruling families were known as dynasties. The Han dynasty was from 206 BC to AD 220.



The Han dynasty was a time of scientific and technological advances.

For thousands of years, silk had been used in China but how it was made was kept a secret from outsiders. Chinese silk was very valuable. During the Han dynasty, a trading route was established where silk could be transported and sold across Asia and into Europe.

The Han Dynasty



The trading route would one day be known as the 'Silk Road'. As well as silk, the Chinese also traded spices, glass beads, animal furs and pottery along the Silk Road.

It wasn't only goods being transported; ideas were also shared as people travelled along the Silk Road. Some historians believe that ideas from Buddhism, Christianity and other ideologies were spread along the Silk Road.

Did You Know...?

The Ancient Greeks called China 'Seres' which means 'the land of silk'.

The Golden Age

A caliphate is the name given to the Muslim government which ruled the Islamic Empire during the Middle Ages.

The Umayyad Caliphate started in AD 661. The Islamic Empire grew during this time and the period is known as the Golden Age of Islam. The Golden Age of Islam continued under the Abbasid Caliphate and lasted until AD 1258.

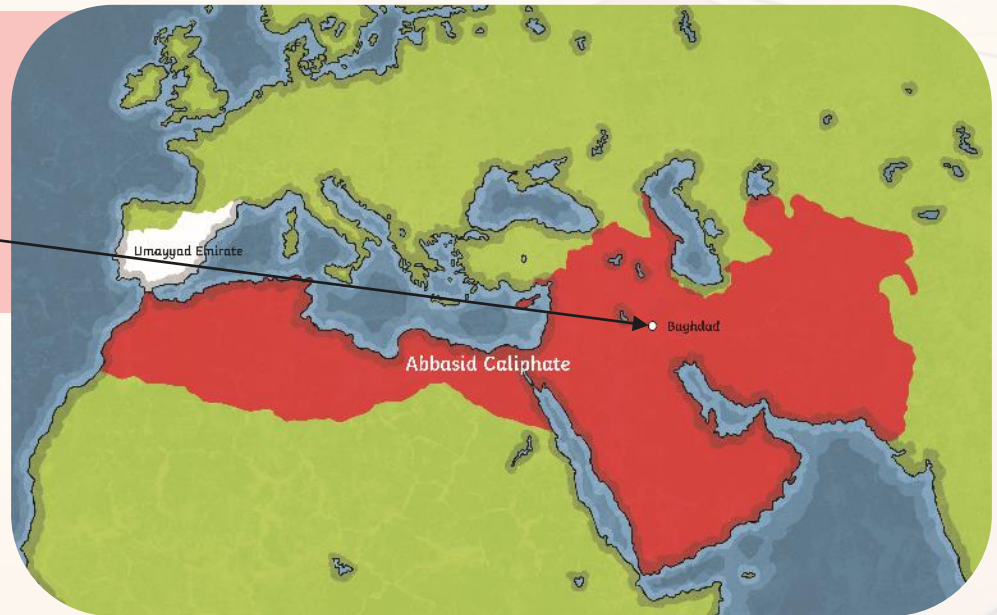
During this time, trade and industry across nations flourished.



The Golden Age

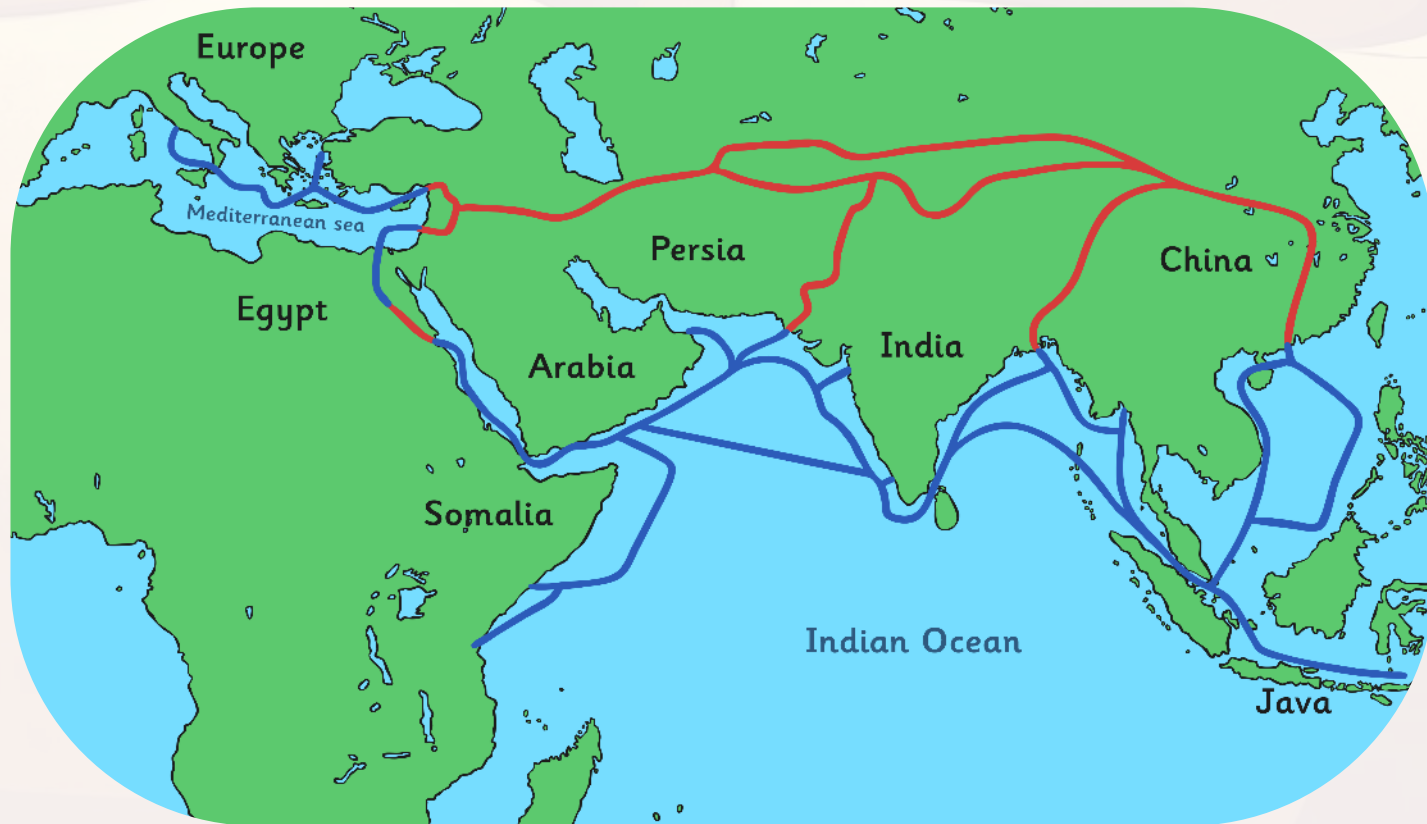
During the Abbasid Caliphate, the capital of the Islamic Empire became Baghdad in what is now Iraq.

Baghdad's position between Europe, Africa and Asia made it ideal for a centre of trade. Many people travelled there because it became a centre of knowledge and culture.



The Silk Road

The Silk Road was once again used as a trading route. It was around 6400km in length.



What Was Traded?

Many goods were traded along the Silk Road. They included spices, perfumes, silk, ivory, gold and paper.



Travels on the Silk Road



Marco Polo was an explorer from Venice. He travelled to China along the Silk Road. His book 'The Travels of Marco Polo' inspired many other explorers, such as Christopher Columbus.

Although the Silk Road hasn't been used as a trading route for hundreds of years, tourists still travel along some of the Silk Road today.



Trade Routes



This map shows the ancient Silk Road trade route linking east to west, along which traders could travel to sell their wares.

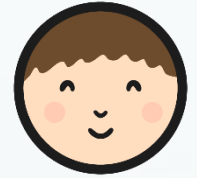
Questions

1. How do you think people travelled on the route?
2. How did they carry all their goods?



It is called the Silk Road because it was first used to carry Chinese silk during the time of the Chinese Han dynasty (206 BC – AD 220).

The Silk Road



Activity

Use online maps or atlases to mark out the following key places along the Silk Road:

- Europe
 - Baghdad
 - India
 - China
 - Egypt
1. What other significant places do you think you could also label on your map?
 2. Can you think what type of goods came from these places?

The Silk Road

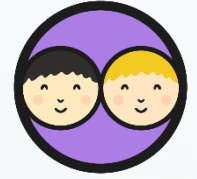
Use maps or atlases to help you mark the following places on this map showing the Silk Road trading routes: **Baghdad, Europe, Egypt, China, India.**

- What other significant places could also be included?
- What items did the different places offer for trade?

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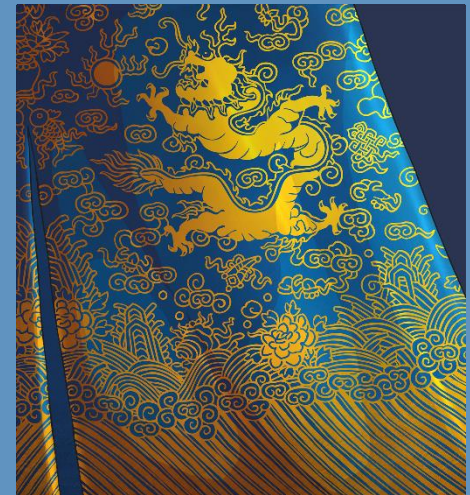
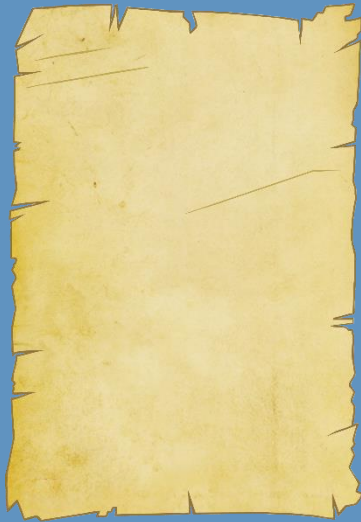
Trading Items



Have a look at the items on your activity sheet.

Why do you think these products were considered to be valuable trading items?

Where do you think they originally came from? (Remember some items might have originated in more than just one place).



Trading Items



					
What is this item?					
Where do you think the people came from who offered this item for trade?					
Why was this item considered to be valuable for trade?					
How is the item used today?					

What other items do you think may have been traded also? Why?

Muslim Products

Over time, people realised that it was cheaper to make their own versions of the products they bought, but the trade routes still continued to be busy as new products were sought. Quality goods made from traditional materials and using traditional methods were also in high demand.

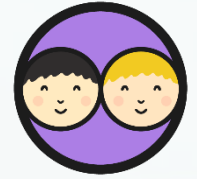
Products invented or made by people from the early Islamic civilisation were highly valued by people across the world.

Some of these items included:

- Silk
- Perfume
- Pottery



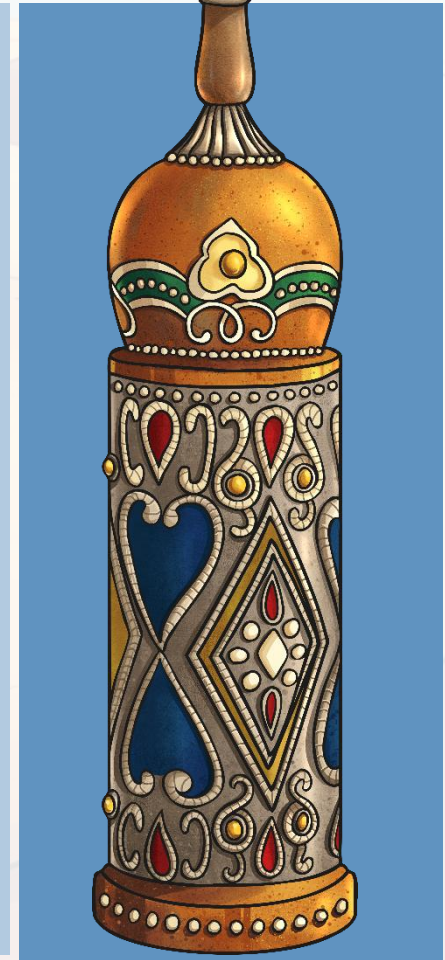
Perfume



Given that the name 'perfume' comes from the French 'parfum', you might be surprised to learn that the development of soap and perfume was led by the early Islamic civilisation in the Middle Ages. In fact, when people from the early Islamic civilisation first came into contact with European travellers they were disgusted by their stench from lack of washing! Washing and the application of perfume were important during religious rituals in Islam.

Jabir ibn Hayyan, born in AD 722 and Al-Kindi, born in AD 801 were two of the most significant early Islamic chemists, noted for their contribution in the development of perfume.

1. How do you think Ibn Hayyan and Al-Kindi made their perfumes?
2. Look at the equipment on your activity sheet. Can you draw and explain how you think perfume was made using this equipment?

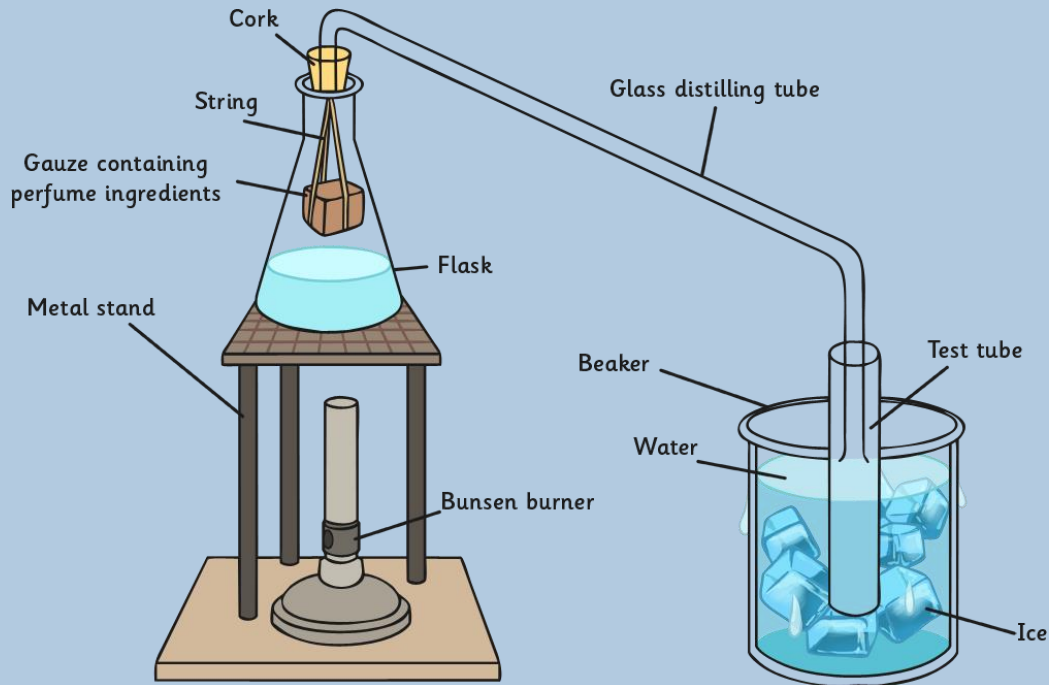


Perfume



Look at this diagram which shows how to make perfume using modern equipment. Did you manage to work out how to use the traditional equipment on your sheet?

How does this method work? What is it called?



The Great Perfume Sniff Off



Activity

Are you ready to present your scent and your advertising poster to the rest of the class.

Let's vote for our favourites. You should consider:

- Effectiveness of advertising poster. Does it make you want this perfume?
- Quality of scent. How does it smell? Is it too strong, too weak? Can you pick out the ingredients used?
- Would you like to wear this perfume? Who do you think would want to wear it?
- What score would you give the perfume out of 10?

Perfume Evaluation

Use the headings in the table to help you describe and evaluate the perfumes.

Name of perfume	Ingredients	Description of scent	Who do you think would wear this perfume?	Marks out of 10

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