

Year 7 KO5: Describe two key features of one of the Medieval cultures we have studied & How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the intelligence and development of other cultures.

Key terms	Definitions
Islamic Empire/ Caliphate	The empire went from Afghanistan to Portugal. The empire followed Islamic Law.
Qur'an	The religious text of Islam.
Mali Empire	One of the largest and wealthiest African Empires in history. It was located on the coast of North West Africa
Mansa	King, but it was not hereditary like an English monarch
Mansa Musa	Most famous leader of the Mali Empire, he expanded it and was extremely wealthy due to trade.
Aztec Empire	Located in central Mexico, they ruled through collective society (everyone had their place to help).
Al-Khwarazmi	Introduced the Hindu decimal system to the Arab world which was then adopted in Europe.
Emperor	"Grand King", usually the ruler of an empire.
City-States	Where a city governs itself.
Tenochtitlan	The largest city-state in the Aztec Empire.
Genghis Khan	"Universal leader", he was the chief of a small tribe but rose up to become leader of the Mongols.
The Mongols	Led by Genghis Khan, the empire went from China to Europe. It was the largest connected empire in history.
Nomads	People that travel from place to place.
Meritocracy	Position is based on skill and not who their family was.
Dynasties	A family rules a country, until they are overthrown.

Key questions:

Why was the Islamic Empire key to the advancements of Medieval Europe?

Why was the Mali Empire one of the most progressive empires in history?

What was life like in the Aztec Empire and how different was it to England?

How did the Mongol Empire change the world?

How were the sick treated in Medieval China and how different was it to England?

Things you need to know for your assessment:

Throughout the medieval period 1000-1500, there were different civilizations and empires all of which were very powerful and had different forms of government, religion and society.

It is important to learn about other cultures to challenge misconceptions, to form realistic views of the world, to better understand why the world is the way it is, to avoid stereotypes and to know about the diversity of the medieval world.

When analysing sources follow NOPCOK. This stands for nature, origin, purpose, content and own knowledge