

## Year B Autumn Term

### Block Rational:

For about half of what is deemed the Christian era, Muslims marched at the forefront of human progress.  
Children will be learning how much the west has in common with early Islam and how much we owe to each other.

### Subject Links:

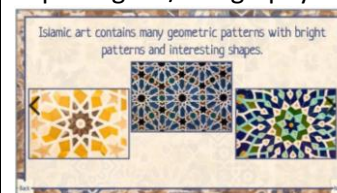
Geography – Is Fair trade Fair? – Making links with the Silk Road

### Key Texts:



### Fieldwork/Practical Opportunities:

#### Exploring Art/Calligraphy



### Links to Prior Learning:

Y3/4

- Ancient Egyptian Study – an introduction to ancient civilisations.
- Romans
- Chronological understanding.
- Use of evidence to determine facts.
- Islam (RE)



### Links to Future Learning:

- Deepening understanding of ancient cultures
- Interpretations of evidence
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### Steps to Learning

### End Point:

Why should we study the early Islamic civilisation in school today?	How on earth was Islam able to expand so far, so quickly in the century after Muhammad's death?	What can we learn about early Islamic civilisation from the way they set up the capital Baghdad?	What was so special about Baghdad in its golden age?	Just how amazing was daily life for rich people in Islamic cities such as Baghdad and Cordoba?	Which of the early Islamic achievements has the most effect in our lives today.	To recognise the contribution of the early Islamic civilisation and the similarities with modern culture.
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<p><b>Core Concepts:</b></p> <p>Chronological Understanding</p>  <p>Interpretations</p> 	<p><b>Substantive Concepts:</b></p> <p>Civilisation and Society</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b></p> <p>Islam Muslim Caliph Caliphate Scholar Calligraphy Geometric Silk Road</p> <p>Baghdad Mosque Muhammad Allah Empire Century House of Wisdom Civilisation</p>	<p><b>National Curriculum:</b></p> <p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: <b>early Islamic civilization</b>, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 762, the newly-founded city of Baghdad became the capital of the Muslim world.</li> <li>Baghdad was a circular city with splendid palaces, mosques, gardens, parks, and even a hospital</li> <li>Until 1258, Baghdad was one of the world centres of culture and learning, with the period being known as the Golden Age of Islam.</li> <li>Baghdad 1000 year ago was advanced (society and living conditions) in comparison to Anglo-Saxon Britain. It was more civilised and sophisticated and ahead of Europe in many areas at this time (science and technology, medicine, geography, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy and literature).</li> <li>The rich lived in luxurious conditions: courtyards with fountains; marbled walls, music, lavish banquets, chess, barbers, masseurs, hunting...</li> <li>This Golden Age of Islam left a wonderful legacy of things we use today including algebra, Arabic numerals, mechanical clocks, cameras etc</li> <li>Baghdad was a tolerant society with many groups of people from around the world meeting there (on the Silk Road)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Home Learning Opportunities:</b></p> <p>Explore Islamic Art in addition to what they completed in Art lessons</p> <p>Explore/investigate the Silk Road in more detail – connects to work on Geography.</p> <p>Where was the Silk Road (countries and traded goods).</p>

