

History Year 5/6 Cycle A Summer 2– The Golden Age of Islam

Key Vocabulary:

Generic: period, era, decade, century, BC (before Christ), AD (Anno Domini), significant, evidence, source, primary source, secondary source, reliable, artefact, archaeologist, community, compare, legacy.

Topic specific:

Mosque– A place of worship for Muslims.

Allah– The Arabic word for God

Calligraphy– decorative handwriting.

Arabesques– designs made up of flowing lines.

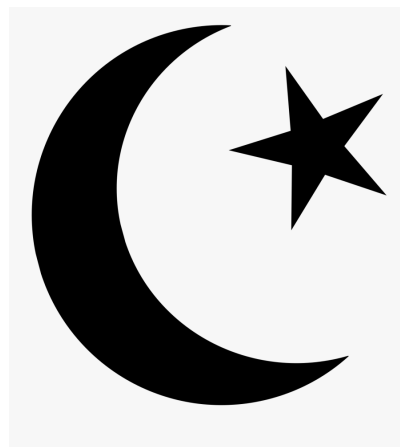
Geometric– relating to shapes .

Achievements– something done successfully with effort, courage or skill.

Caliph– The civil and religious leader.

Influential- Helping something to change.

Legacy– What a person or thing is remembered for.



Key Facts

-610– Islam founded

-632– death of the prophet Muhammad.

762– The city of Baghdad founded

-800– The house of Wisdom was built.

-1258– Baghdad destroyed by the Mongol ruler Hulagu Khan.

-The next 200 years was a period of significant change in Islamic civilisations, while Europe was in the Middle Ages (The Dark Ages).

-Islamic civilisation spread as far as Spain in the West and China in the East.

-The opening of the House of Wisdom in Baghdad led to a significant number of achievements in Islamic literature .

-Baghdad was known as the centre of learning and religious tolerance, it was also the centre of many trade routes.

-Out of respect for Allah, no images of living creatures are displayed in Islamic art, so calligraphy, geometric mathematical patterns and arabesques were used in the art.

-Trade was a big reason for the growth of Islamic civilisation, large Muslim populations grew in West Africa, India, China and Spain.

-Islamic civilisation left a legacy in number, art, and literature.

Useful Resources/Links

See shared area, Topic box, Chris Q, Plan Bee

(artefacts) <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldcivilization/chapter/the-islamic-golden-age/>

Key Learning/activities

Stage 1: H1 Understand Chronology

-Children describe the main changes, discoveries, inventions in Islamic civilisation and put these on a timeline using dates and terms accurately.

Stage 2:H2 Build an overview of world history

-Children learn about the main events in this era including trade and how the empire expanded and how the era came to an end.

-Children describe the lives of people in Early Islamic civilisation including the differences between men and women and how the Abbasid Caliphate worked towards improving the rights and treatment of women.

-Children compare some of the different time periods they have studied.

Stage 3: H3 Investigate and interpret the past

-Children use sources of evidence to deduce information about Early Islamic Civilisation (representations of the house of wisdom, mosaics, scripture).

-Children select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.

-Children seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.

-Show an understanding of the reliability of sources (primary and secondary).

-Children understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.

Stage 4: H4 Communicate historically

-Children present their historical understanding about the main influence early Islamic civilisation had on the rest of the world and their understanding of how this era came to an end in a verbal presentation using correct terminology and dates.

Must happen:

-Children look at modern day prayer mats and the aspects from early Islamic civilisation in the designs that are still present.