



# Burton Road Primary School

## History: Early Islamic Civilisation



### Enquiry Question:

What impact did Early Islamic Civilisations have on Britain?

### Key Objectives:

- To know where and when the first civilisations began.
- To know how and why Early Islamic Civilisations spread so quickly.
- To know about Early Islamic Civilisations' development of medicine.
- To know about key Baghdad leaders and what they were like as rulers.
- To know how the Early Islamic Civilisations came to an end.

### Key Themes:

Autocracy and Democracy  
Medicine

### Chronology/Significant Historical Figures:

206BC-AD220 The Silk Road was a trade route  
AD 570 Muhammad was born in Mecca  
AD 637 Islam spreads to Persia, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt  
AD 725 Baghdad is built  
AD 830 The House of Wisdom is built  
AD 854 Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi was born (he made a significant contribution to medicine)  
AD 936 Al Zahrawi was born (surgical equipment inventor)  
AD 1258 Baghdad is invaded and burned.

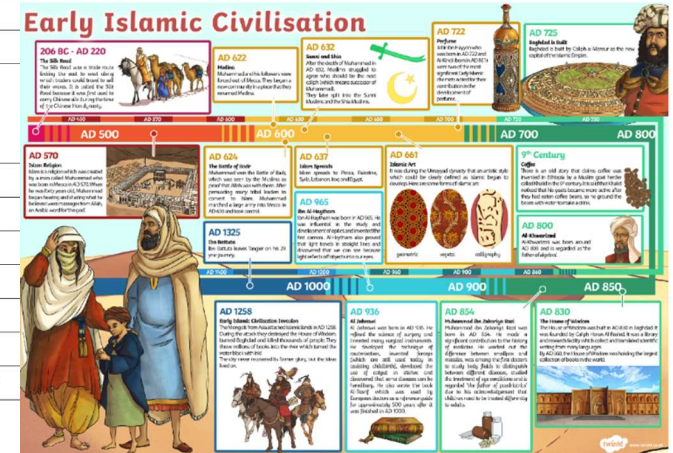
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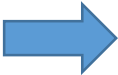

Term: Summer 1

### Key Vocabulary

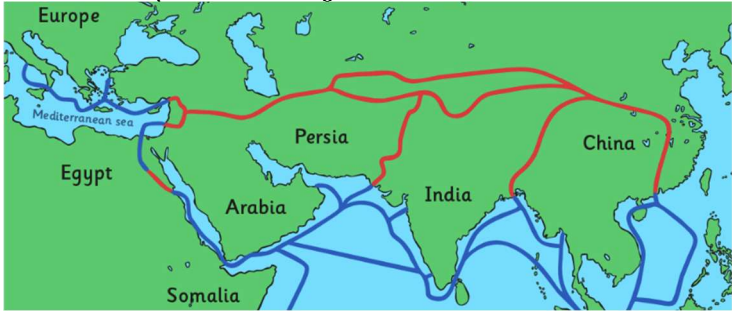
Knowledge	Skills
<p><b>Muhammad – Muslim – Islam</b></p> <p><b>Caliphs</b></p> <p><b>Medina</b></p> <p><b>Mosque</b></p>	<p>Simultaneous,</p> <p>Primary and Secondary sources,</p> <p>Relevant Information,</p> <p>Compare and contrast,</p> <p>Autocracy,</p> <p>Democracy</p> <p>Biased</p>

Subject Vocabulary	Description
Bedouins	Nomadic people of the Arabian peninsula
Mecca	A key city in the Arabian Peninsula Originally inhabited by the bedouins Was a commercial centre with religious significance Contains the Ka'aba and was the birthplace of Muhammed (born 570)
The ka'aba	A religious shrine in the city of Mecca
Minarets	Towers from which Muslims are called to prayer 5 times a day
Islam's holy book	Qur'an (Koran)
Abu-Bakr	Became the first caliph
Al-razi	The greatest physician in the Muslim world
The Umma	The religious community
Polytheistic	The belief in and worship of more than one god. This was the world before Islam.
Social Classes of the Islamic Empire	Upper class - Muslim at birth Islam converts- paid higher tax than upper "Protected people"- Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians Slaves - many were prisoners of war and all were non-muslim
Aristotle and Plato	Two Greek philosophers that Islamic scholars translated their works into Arabic
Baghdad	The capital city of the Abbasids
Al-khwarizmi	He developed the idea of algebra
Sharia law	The Islamic legal system. Sharia literally mean 'the clear,well-trodden path to water'. Faith (shahada) Prayer (salat)
The Pillars of Islam	Alms (zakaat) Fasting (sawm) Pilgrimage (hajj)



<p><b>Knowledge Acquisition</b> What do you want the children to know? <b>Substantive Knowledge</b></p> 	<p><b>Enhancement of knowledge</b> Make links to the key themes and ensure a deeper understanding of the knowledge.</p> 	<p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b> What key questions will you ask the children to give them opportunity to apply their knowledge to skills? Explain, Summarise, Reason, Reflect, Challenge, Evaluate, Think Critically</p>
<p><b>Assess prior knowledge and outline the knowledge the children will gain throughout the topic.</b></p>		
<p><b>Lesson 1</b> <b><u>LG: To know where and when Early Islamic Civilisation appeared so I can start to compare with other time periods.</u></b></p>	<p>Reconnect with time periods studied:</p> <p>Ch understand that concurrence in time periods AD/CE: Anglo Saxon – 400 – 1066 Viking – 800 – 1066 Battle of Hastings 1066 King John 1199 – 1216 Magna Carta - 1215</p> <p>Early Islamic Civilisation 600 – 1300</p> <p>To understand when the period occurred To understand where it was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The early Islamic civilisation <b>wasn't a single country.</b></li> <li>• The Islamic empire spread from the <b>Middle East</b>, west to <b>North Africa</b> and <b>Spain</b> and east to <b>India.</b></li> <li>• Important early Islamic cities were <b>Baghdad</b> (in modern-day Iraq), <b>Córdoba</b> (in Spain) and <b>Cairo</b> (in Egypt)</li> </ul> <p>and how it began:</p>	<p>Explain which time periods ran concurrently with the early Islamic civilisation.</p> <p>Summarise where the EIC was and how it began.</p> <p>Begin to think critically about how EIC was different to Britain at the time.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Mecca in AD610 a man called <b>Muhammad</b> began to experience what he believed were messages from God.</li> <li>• Those who believed in these messages became known as <b>Muslims</b>.</li> <li>• The religion they followed was called Islam</li> </ul> <p>Ch begin to understand the difference in development of civilisations in Britain with Islamic Civilisation.</p>	
<p><b>Lesson 2</b>  <u>LG: To know what maps can tell us about civilisations and the people who made them so I can compare between Britain and a non-European society.</u></p>	<p>Ch understand that EIC had created detailed maps of the world by interviewing travellers and reading books. (compare maps to today)</p> <p>Ch understand that these maps are evidence of how sophisticated and educated the EIC was at the time and can tell us about the people who made them:</p> <p>Ch understand the Al-Idrisi map was made by a Muslim scholar, living in Sicily at a time that historians call the <i>Golden Age of Islamic Civilisation</i>.</p> <p>Ch understand how advanced the Islamic society was in comparison to Europe at that time.</p>	<p>Reason on what maps can tell us about the people who made them and the society of the time.</p> <p>Think critically about the difference in development between Europe and EIC around 1000 AD.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 3</b>  <u>LG: To know who Muhammad was and what happened so I can understand why Islam spread so far and so quickly. (complex – only an overview is needed)</u></p> <p>To know that Islam was founded by someone called Muhammad.</p> <p>To know that Muhammad was born in Makkah (Mecca) in AD 570.</p>	<p>Ch understand In Mecca in AD610 a man called <b>Muhammad</b> began to experience what he believed were messages from God.</p> <p>Those who believed in these messages became known as <b>Muslims</b>. The religion they followed was called Islam.</p>	<p>Explain what happened to Muhammad</p> <p>Reason about the successful spread of Islam (distance and speed)</p>

<p>To know that the God Muhammad worshipped was the same God that is worshipped by Jews and Christians.</p> <p>To know that Muhammad said he was visited by an angel and was given words from God.</p>	<p>Muhammad later moved to the city of <b>Medina</b> and built a <b>mosque</b> (Islamic place of worship).</p> <p>He later returned to Mecca and many more people became Muslims.</p> <p>After Muhammad's death, leaders called <b>caliphs</b> ruled the Islamic Empire and it continued to grow.</p>	
<p><b>Lesson 4</b></p> <p><b><u>LG: To know what The Silk Road is so I can explore some of the goods that were traded along it.</u></b></p> <p>To know Baghdad was at the centre of trade in the East and</p>	<p>Ch understand the Silk Route as an ancient trade route formed by the Chinese to trade silk and know the major countries it passed through.</p>  <p><u>Understand</u> Baghdad's position at the centre of the east to west trade routes helped the city to become a major power.</p> <p>Understand that 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.</p>	<p>Explain the importance of the Silk Road to Islamic civilisation and how it helped form a 'golden era'.</p>

	Understand the items traded, where they were traded from and why. Understand that the access to these items advanced the society, improved wealth and were a part of the reason it was known as a golden era.	
<b><u>Lesson 5</u></b> <b><u>LG: To know about some significant Muslim scholars so I can understand about the development of medicine in Early Islamic Civilisations.</u></b>		
<b><u>Lesson 6</u></b> <b><u>LG: To know the features of the Round City so I can explain what this tells us about Al-Mansur as a ruler.</u></b>		
<b><u>Lesson 7</u></b> <b><u>LG: To know how Baghdad compared to Viking England and how the fall of Baghdad came about so I can explain the cause of the end of the Early Islamic Civilisation.</u></b>		
<b><u>LG: To know what I learnt in the Ancient Egyptians unit so I can compare their achievements with EIC</u></b>		