### **Early Islamic Civilisation**



#### What you've learnt already

- Y3 Stone Age to Iron Age discovering the achievements and impact of civilisations from earliest stages
- Y3 Ancient Egyptians understanding civilisations from the past and religious beliefs
- Y4/5 Vikings, Saxons and Scots understanding beliefs of different civilisations in a similar time frame & comparisons to what was happening at the same time in Britain

# AD 570 The Proplet Mulliammad (PBUH) Begins The Proplet Mulliammad (PBUH) Begins The Size of the Middle Cast, Asia, Spring Indiant Engine The Size of the Mulliammad (PBUH) Begins The Size of the Mullia

#### Choices

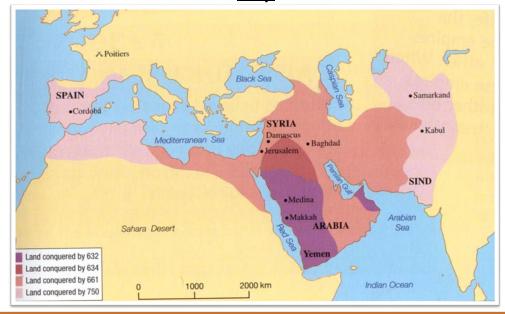
Children to choose what they think the lasting impact/legacy of the civilisation is.

Children to make choices about whether they would prefer to have had the rapid change, or continuity.

#### **Key Vocabulary**

Astronomy	the branch of science that studies the universe beyond Earth
Caliph	a spiritual or political leader in Muslim countries (of Islam)
Civilisation	a society which is advanced with things like government, laws, written language
House of Wisdom	the leading center for the study of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, etc.
Inscriptions	something that is engraved on something
Legacy	long lasting impact of events/actions
Merchants	someone who buys goods and sells them for profit
Madrasas	a college/place of study for Islamic instruction
Philosophy	the personal values and rules that guide one in life

#### <u>Map</u>



#### **Key Facts and Dates**

- Islam had spread from Arabia to as far as Spain/India, covering almost 1/3 of the population by the mid-8th Cent.
- Arabs fought with light armour to move quicker, covering longer distances
- It was built from scratch starting in AD762.
- Saxon Britain was not as advanced as Baghdad or Cordoba
- Number system developed in early Islamic civilisation is still used now, including the number 0.
- Geographers at the House of Wisdom were encouraged to write books and make maps—they even translated works from Rome and Greece

#### Lesson Sequence

L1	Understand the Islamic civilisation in the 10th century
L2	Understand how the civilisation grew and spread
L3	Explore how the setup of Baghdad can tell us more about the early
L4	Explore and understand Baghdad in the 'Golden Age'
L5	Explore daily life for people in Baghdad and Cordoba
L6	Discuss the impact and legacy of early Islamic achievements

#### Famous Figures



Abu Bakr Al-Razi



Ibn Sina

## Early Islamic Civilisation

How much of the world had Islam reached by the mid 8th century?		Which type of armour was used: light armour or heavy armour?		When did the Early Islamic civilisation start?	
Why was the city of Baghdad round?		What was the House of Wisdom?		True or false A ballistae is like a bow and arrow.	
What did trade enable the inhabitants of Baghdad to do?		What was daily life like for the people of Cordoba?		What has the modern world inherited from the Early Islamic Civilisation?	
Which of the Early Islamic achievements has had the most effect on our lives today?		Explain how the civilisation grew and spread so quickly.		Do you think that a period of rapid change is positive or negative? Explain.	
	One Point	Two Points	Three Points	Four Points	