What should I already know?

* Knowledge of other ancient civilisations such as the Ancient Greeks and Ancient Egyptians
* Understanding of different religious beliefs around the world.

Key Vocabulary and Definitions:

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| Allah | Arabic word meaning God |
| Arabesque | An ornamental design with flowing lines found in ancient Islamic art |
| Baghdad | Capital of Iraq and capital of the Abbasid Caliphate |
| Caliph | Chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad. |
| Calligraphy | Decorative handwriting with a pen or brush. |
| Empire | A group of countries or states ruled over by a single monarch. |
| Geometric | Decorations with regular lines and shapes. |
| House of Wisdom | A private library belonging to the Abbasid Caliphs during the Islamic Golden Age. |
| Mecca | Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad and the Islamic faith. |
| Silk Road | A network of trade routes connected the East and West. |
| Shia | Believe Muhammad chose Ali ibn Abi Talib as his successor |
| Sunni | Believe Muhammad had no rightful heir |

History Skills:

* Study an ancient civilisation in detail
* Find about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings.
* Compare beliefs and behaviour with another period studied
* Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations fact or fiction and opinion
* Confident use of research tools e.g. library, internet etc.
* Bring knowledge gathering from several sources together in a fluent account.

Teaching Sequence

1. To find out about Baghdad’s role in the early Islamic Civilisation.
2. To find out about the House of Wisdom and how it became a centre for learning.
3. To explain some of the significant discoveries and studies which were led by early Islamic scholars and evaluate the impact they made to the wider world.
4. To know the story of Muhammad and the first four Caliphs who followed him
5. To identify why the Early Islamic Civilisations became a major power.
6. To identify and talk about different forms of Islamic art.

Blooms Taxonomy – Specific Verbs to Use in Lesson Aims

Knowledge: Describe, find, identify, list, locate, name, recognise, retrieve Comprehension: Classify, compare, explain, infer, interpret, paraphrase, summarise Application: Carry out, implement, use Analysis: Deconstruct, Organise, outline, structure Synthesis: Construct, design, devise, invent, make, plan, produce, Evaluation: Appraise, assess, choose,

Key Knowledge

Children should know:

* During 900AD Baghdad was the cultural and learning capital of the world.
* One of the reasons that Baghdad became rich and powerful is because it was situated along the Silk Road. This meant people from the East and West would trade items including spices, silk, ivory, pottery and perfume
* The first universities and hospitals were built in Baghdad and great thinkers of different religions from all over the world studied there.
* The House of Wisdom was a library and research facility which collected and collate scientific writing from many languages
* The Siege of Baghdad happened in 1258 when Mongol armies destroyed the House of Wisdom, killed thousands of people, threw millions of books into the river and burned the city.
* Algebra, optics and breakthroughs in techniques still used modern medicine all happened in Baghdad during the Golden Age of Islam
* Islam was founded by the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) who recited the words spoken to him which were recorded in the Holy Qu’ran.
* After the death of Muhammad, Muslims struggled to agree on who should succeed him as the caliph. This led to the formation of two groups of Muslims: Sunni and Shia.
* Calligraphy, floral and geometric patterns are found in important Islamic art and architecture.