

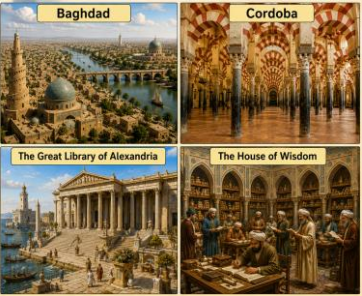
Prior Learning:

This unit builds on pupils' previous learning about the Ancient Greeks in Year 3 and Christianity in Three Empires in Year 4. Pupils will draw on their understanding of ancient civilisations, cities, trade, religion and the spread of ideas to explore how Baghdad was created and why it became an important centre of culture, learning and trade.

Key Vocabulary

Baghdad	Baghdad is the capital and largest city of Iraq, as well as the second-largest city in the Arab world.
Dirham	Arab coin
Geometry	the branch of mathematics that studies the size, shape, position, and dimensions of objects
Astronomy	the natural science that studies everything in the universe beyond Earth's atmosphere

Significant places



Key Learning

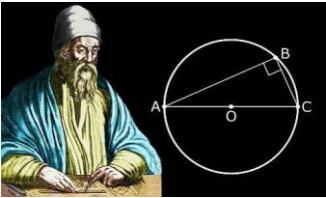
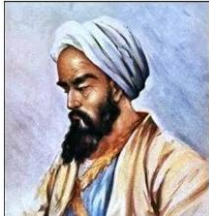
- What was Caliph al-Mansur vision for Baghdad?
- Why was Baghdad built in the perfect place?
- How was Baghdad built into a great city?
- Why did Baghdad become a city of books and learning?
- How did Baghdad help to change mathematics and science?
- What are Galen and Rhazes remembered for?



The Big Question

Why were there so many restless minds in Muslim Baghdad and Cordoba?

Visual Vocabulary (Significant people)

	al-Mansur
	Euclid
	Galen
	Rhazes

Cross Curricular Links

Belonging & Aspiration

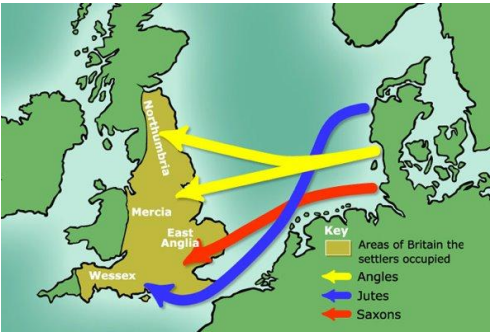
R.E - Exploring Islamic beliefs and practices.

Prior Learning:

Pupils will have learnt about the Roman Empire and its invasion and settlement of Britain, including what life was like under Roman rule. They should understand that Roman rule ended around AD 410, when the Roman army left Britain, and that Britain was already inhabited by different groups of people.

Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons or Germanic tribes	Angles, Saxons and Jutes
Migrating	Moving to a new place to live is called migrating .
Monastery	a building or group of buildings where religious communities such like monks live and work.
Hoo	It means a hill or a spur of land shaped like a heel



Key Learning

Why did the Romans leave Britain, and how did the Anglo-Saxons come to settle there?

Why and how were the Germanic tribes able to overcome the Britons?

How did Anglo-Saxon rulers gain and keep power?

Why and how did Christianity become increasingly important in Anglo-Saxon England?

How did the Kingdom of Mercia change over time?

What was found at Sutton Hoo?



The Big Question

How have historians learned about Anglo-Saxon Britain?

Visual Vocabulary (Significant People/Places)

	Bede was a famous English monk, scholar, and writer who lived from about 672 to 735 AD.
	Hilda a powerful Anglo-Saxon princess and a famous Abbess (church leader) who lived in the 600s AD.
	Sutton Hoo is a famous early medieval royal burial ground in Suffolk, England, that dates from the 7th century.
	Basil Brown was a self-taught English archaeologist who dug up ancient history, including Roman sites as well as the famous Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo

Cross Curricular Links

Belonging & Aspiration
R.E - Living Christian Traditions