

<p><b><u>Sequence of learning/Key information</u></b></p> <p>What can maps tell us about the people who made them?          What can we learn about the founder of Islam?          Why did Islam spread so far and so quickly?          How did goods and ideas move around the early Islamic Civilisation?          What was life like on the silk road?          What does Al-Mansur's city tell us about him as a ruler?          Who were the citizens of Baghdad?          How can we find out about life in Baghdad?          How did life in the Golden Age of Baghdad compare to life in the Dark Age of Anglo-Saxon England?          What caused the end of Early Islamic Civilisation in Baghdad?          What can we learn about the history of the Quran?          What can learn about the Hajj and the history of the Kaaba?          What can we learn about the festival of Eid al-Adha?          What can we learn about the history of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr?          Why are some Islamic scholars remembered today?</p>	<p><b><u>Title - Big Question</u></b></p> <p>How did Islam spread through the Middle East and beyond and what are the legacy of and continuing influences of early Islam?</p>	<p><b><u>Historical Skills</u></b></p> <p><b>Chronological:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sequence up to 10 events on a time line</li> <li>• Use relevant dates and terms</li> </ul> <p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings (the uprising of Islam, the Silk Road, the construction of Baghdad)</li> <li>• Give reasons for why a change happened (Why and how did Islam spread? What was the purpose of the Silk road? What impact did it have?)</li> </ul> <p><b>Interpretation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at (photos, artefacts, texts)</li> <li>• Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations</li> <li>• Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions (look at different evidence from different perspectives)</li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>Significant People</u></b></p> <p>Muhammad - The founder of Islam          Ibn Buttuta - Scholar and young traveller who visited most of the known Islamic World          Constantine the African - A doctor who understood Arabic, Greek and Latin. He had collected many great works about Muslim medicine and translated them from Arabic to Latin.          Adelard of Bath - An English mink who translated into Latin many books about mathematics and astronomy.          Al Zahrawi - Refined the science of surgery. It's believed he used around 200 different medical instruments.          Fatima al-Fikhri - founded the first known university more than 1,000 years ago: the University of al-Qarawiyyin in Fez, Morocco.</p>	

<p><b><u>Significant dates</u></b></p> <p><b>206BC- AD220</b> The Silk was a trade route linking the east to the west. It is called the Silk Road because it was first used to carry Chinese silk.</p> <p><b>AD 570</b> Islam is a religion which was created by a man named Muhammad who was born in Mecca in AD570.</p> <p><b>AD 622</b> Muhammad and his followers are forced out of Mecca. They began a new community in a place they renamed Medina.</p> <p><b>AD 624</b> Muhammad won the Battle of Badr. This was seen as proof that Allah was with them. In AD 630, he marched a large army into Mecca and took control.</p> <p><b>AD 632</b> Muhammad died; Muslims struggled to agree who should be the next caliph. They later split into the Sunni Muslims and Shia Muslims.</p> <p><b>AD 637</b> Islam spreads to Persia, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt.</p> <p><b>AD 725</b> Baghdad is built by Caliph al-Mansur as the new capital of the Islamic Empire.</p> <p><b>AD 830</b> The House of Wisdom was built in Baghdad. It was founded by Caliph Harun Al-Rashid. It was a library and research facility.</p> <p><b>AD 860</b> The House of Wisdom was holding the largest collection of books in the world.</p> <p><b>AD 1258</b> The Mongols from Asia attacked Islamic lands. They destroyed the House of Wisdom, burned Baghdad and killed thousands of people. They threw millions of books into the river which turned the water black with ink. The city never returned to its former glory.</p>	<p><b><u>Key Vocabulary</u></b></p> <p>Caliph Empire Islam The pillars of Islam Mosque Silk Road Scholar Trade</p>	<p><b>Enquiry:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. <i>(primary/secondary sources, range of sources, suggest omissions and reasons why)</i></li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>Outcome:</u></b></p> <p>Children will have a good understanding of how Islam began and how it spread. They will have a good understanding of the purpose and the impact of the Silk Road. They will be able to compare Baghdad to Anglo Saxon Britain at the same point in time.</p>	