



St James' Church of England Primary School

History Overview Sheet



Year 4 – Early Islamic Civilisation



Rationale: This unit of work will teach Year 4 about the early Islamic civilisation. They will learn in detail about the significance and importance of Baghdad in helping to build and shape this early civilisation and examine how and why it developed into such a major world power. In addition to this they will find out about the House of Wisdom and some of the influential people who worked and studied there. They will study in detail about how early Islamic doctors made significant contributions to the development of medicine and surgery and how their work still influences the medical profession today. The children will also have the opportunity to learn about other significant discoveries and inventions made by Muslim scholars in the early Islamic civilisation and to explore how items were made and where and how they were traded with the rest of the world. One lesson will focus on the birth of Islam and the first four caliphs who ruled following the death of the prophet Muhammad and children will have the opportunity to act in role to debate the legitimacy of the Sunni and Shia Muslims.

Pre-unit task: What do we know? KWL Grid/task

Attention Grabber:

Learning Objectives:

- Continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study by learning about the role of Baghdad in early Islamic Civilisation.
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information by learning about the House of Wisdom and its legacy.
- Regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance through the study of significant discoveries and concepts developed by early Islamic scholars.
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms by learning about the role of the caliphate in the early Islamic civilisation.
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information by learning about early Islamic art.
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms by learning about how the early Islamic civilisation established itself as a major power, helped by its geographical position along the East to West trade route and the quality of its trading goods.

Overview:

Lesson 1: Can I find out about Baghdad's role in the early Islamic Civilisation?
Lesson 2: Can I find out about the House of Wisdom and its legacy?
Lesson 3: Can I 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?
Lesson 4: Can I describe who Muhammad is, how the first caliphate came to be formed and explain the roles and responsibilities of a caliph?
Lesson 5: Can I identify and talk about different forms of Islamic art and create my own geometric pattern based on traditional techniques?
Lesson 6: Can I identify reasons why the early Islamic civilisation became a major power, know about the Silk Road trade route and the items offered for trade and be able to describe the methods used by early Islamic chemists when making perfume?

Cross Curricular Links

Art- Designing and creating geometric pattern based on traditional techniques.

Resources

- Information books and access to the internet for research.
- Large sheets of paper and colouring pencils or felt tips
- Equipment for making perfume.

Impact/Assessment

Most Children will: • explain why Muslims split into two separate groups after the death of Muhammad and describe some of the beliefs of these groups • describe in greater detail the cultural and economic significance of Baghdad and explain how its geographical location was important • understand the impact of early Islamic inventions and discoveries made on the wider world and be able to explain this • recognise and compare different examples of Islamic art.

Less Able Children will: • say who Muhammad was and know that he was the founder of Islam. • know some key facts about Baghdad and give some reasons to explain how it became a major world power. • describe what the House of Wisdom is and know some key individuals who studied there. • give some reasons to explain how the work of the early Islamic doctors impacted on modern medicine. • describe some other important discoveries and inventions that came from the early Islamic civilisation. • describe some features and styles of Islamic art.

More Able Children will: • demonstrate a full understanding of how the early Islamic civilisation shaped world history. • evaluate and assess the impact and significance of some prominent Muslim scholars and compare their achievements to those of their predecessors and contemporaries. • describe in detail the role of the caliphate and understand the differences between Sunni and Shia Muslims, making links and comparisons to issues today.