

History Year 5 Autumn Term 1

Prior Learning: Understanding of Ancient Egyptian Civilisation, understanding of Chronology of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

Theme: Empire, Invention and Technology, Religion
We will be looking at what the Early Islamic Empire was and the key events which shaped it.



Significance & Chronology 1. What is an empire?

TWAL: that an empire is an area of land controlled and ruled by one country
How empires expand

We will talk about how throughout history countries have wanted to control land beyond their borders, this is called an empire. We will talk about how empires expand. We will use examples from the British Empire to exemplify this. We will learn that there have been lots of different empires, we will look at when these empires expanded and how long they lasted for.

Chronology 2. How and when did Islam Begin?

TWAL: that the Early Islamic Civilisation began around 610 CE
To use key periods as reference points to help me to understand when the period began.

To describe events using CE, century, after, before
We will create a timeline using known historical periods we have studied previously. We will discuss why we use CE rather than BC/AD to describe this period. We will identify key events which marked the start of Islam and how the empire began.

Interpreting Evidence 3. What was life like in Early Islamic times?

TWAL: that advancing education and technology was very important to early Islamic civilisation

That everyday life was highly influenced by this
To choose which sources to use to help me find out what life was like
To make links between sources to further my understanding
We will use a range of sources (websites, pictures, text books) to help us to understand what life was like during early Islamic times. We will think about how their thirst for more knowledge effected everyday life.

Words we will know!

Empire – a group of countries usually ruled by one person
Caliphate -the political-religious state comprising the Muslim community and the lands and peoples under its dominion in the centuries following the death (632 ce) of the Prophet Muhammad.
Caliph - the chief Muslim civil and religious ruler
Trade – swapping goods for other goods or money

empire



caliphate



Caliph

trade



Significance & Chronology 4. What was the 'Golden Age' of Islam?

TWAL: that the 'Golden Age' began when the capital city was moved to Baghdad
Why moving the capital city to Baghdad was significant
That the 'Golden Age' saw many advancements in education and technology
To decide how significant the 'Golden Age' was
We will learn that Caliph al-Mansur moved the capital city to take advantage of the trade routes which meant they could learn from travelling traders. Academics from all different countries and faiths were invited to the House of Wisdom and contributed towards huge discoveries and advancements

Chronology & Similarity and Difference 5. When was the 'Golden Age' of Islam?

TWAL: that the 'Golden Age' of Islam began in CE900
That the 'Golden Age' ended in 1258 when the Mongols attacked Baghdad
To use timelines to sequence key events during this period
To identify similarities between the 'Golden Age' and life in Europe
We will use our class timeline to show when the golden age began and ended, thinking about why it lasted for such a long time. We will find out about some of the key discoveries and how they impacted future learning. We will compare this to life in the 'Dark Ages'

Significance 6. How did trade contribute to the Golden Age of Islam?

TWAL: that Baghdad was on a major trading route called the Silk Road
Decide how significant the Silk Road was to the Golden Age
Use evidence to help me to decide the significance
We will learn that the empire traded with many countries across the world and learned from the people who travelled through Baghdad. We will learn that taxes raised through trading raised money to build schools, hospitals, dams and bridges.