

Early Islamic Civilisation (AD 570-900)

Historical Aims

- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.
- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

National Curriculum Objectives

A study of a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

Intended Knowledge

- **Timeline**
 - AD 570** - Muhammad (pbuh) is born in the city of Mecca.
 - AD 610** - The religion of Islam begins when Muhammad (pbuh) receives the first revelations of the Quran.
 - AD 622** - Muhammad (pbuh) and his followers move to Medina to escape persecution in Mecca. This migration becomes known as the "Hijrah" and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.
 - AD 630** - Muhammad (pbuh) returns to Mecca and gains control of the city. Mecca becomes the centre of the Islamic world.
 - AD 632** - Muhammad (pbuh) dies and Muslims argued over who should be the ruler after Muhammad (pbuh) and split into two groups - Sunni Muslims (who supported Abu Bakr) and Shia Muslims (who supported Ali Muhammed's (pbuh) son-in-law). Abu Bakr is the first of the four "Rightly Guided" Caliphs. This also marks the beginning of the Rashidun Caliphate.
 - AD 634** - Umar becomes the second Caliph. The Islamic Empire expands during his rule to include much of the Middle East including Iraq, Egypt, Syria, and part of North Africa.
 - AD 644** - Uthman becomes the third Caliph. He will create the standardised version of the Quran.
 - AD 656** - Ali bin Talib becomes the fourth Caliph.
 - 661 to 750** - The Umayyad Caliphate takes control after Ali is assassinated. They move the capital city to Damascus.
 - AD 680** - Hussein, the son of Ali, is killed at Karbala.
 - AD 692** - The Dome of the Rock is completed in Jerusalem.
 - AD 750** - The start of the Abbasids. By 750 the various Muslim rulers had taken over many lands

including parts of the Middle East, Asia, Spain and North Africa. This region is now referred to as the Early Islamic Empire.

AD 786 - House of Wisdom Founded

AD 1258 - House of Wisdom destroyed

Life of Muhammad (pbuh)

- Who was Muhammad? Founder of Islam.

The Split

- Explain why Muslims split into two separate groups (Sunni and Shia) after the death of Muhammad (pbuh) and describe some of the beliefs of these groups.

Significance of Bagdad

- The Importance of Bagdad- Bagdad's role in early Islamic Civilisation, major world power, cultural and economic significance, importance of geographical location

Inventions and discoveries

- The House of Wisdom- centre for learning, key individuals who studied there, impact of inventions and discoveries made on wider world
- Discovery and Learning- significant discoveries and studies made by early Islamic scholars and their impact on the wider world

Role and responsibilities of the Caliphs

- The First Four Caliphs- roles and responsibilities of Caliphs (link back to Sunni and Shia Muslims)

Trade

- Trade and Power- Silk Road (What was it? Which countries were involved? Why was it so important?)

-Methods used by Islamic Chemist when making perfume

Vocabulary

Concepts

Civilisation
Empire

Vocabulary

Muhammad (pbuh)
Caliph
Mecca
Hijrah

Quran
The Silk Road
Sunni
Shia

WWII

Historical Aims

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.

National Curriculum Objectives

A study of an aspect or theme in British History that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.

Intended Knowledge

- Timeline
 - 30th Jan 1933 - Rise of Hitler and the formation of the Nazi Party.
 - 12th Mar 1938 - Hitler annexes Austria into Germany.
 - 1st Sep 1939 - Germany invades Poland,
 - 3rd Sep 1939 - Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.
 - 30th May 1940 - Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister.
 - 10th Jul 1940 - Start of the Battle of Britain.
 - 7th Dec 1941 - Attack on Pearl Harbour. US joins Allied Forces.
 - 6th June 1944 - D-Day and Normandy invasion.
 - 16th Dec 1944 - Battle of the Bulge.
 - 7th May 1945 - Germany Surrenders to the Allies.
 - 8th May 1945 - VE Day.
- Leading up to the war
 - Significant reasons and events leading up to the start of World War 2.
 - Countries involved in Allied (Britain, France, Russia and USA) and Axis (Germany, Italy and Japan) forces.
 - Reactions of the people and the world
- Battle of Britain
 - Who lead Britain through this time (both government and Monarch)
 - Effects of air raids on British society:

- Blackouts
- Evacuations
- Rationing
- Drafting
- Propaganda
- D-Day and Normandy invasion.
 - Cause and effect of these events and their impact on the war.
- Surrender of Germany and VE Day
- The effects on post-war Britain.

Vocabulary

Concepts

Vocabulary

Party
Drafting

Monarch
Winston Churchill
Monarch
Air Raids

D-Day
Normandy
Pearl Harbour
Nazi