

# Year 5 Spring 1: What made the early Islamic civilisations the empires of innovation?

<b>Science and Medicine</b>	In Baghdad, the early Islamic civilisations were the first to create hospitals, perform surgeries and use medicine.
<b>Maths</b>	They enhanced the mathematical system of Roman numerals and created algebra and Arabic numerals.
<b>Education</b>	They developed a deep educational system, building libraries and constructing schools.
<b>Geography</b>	They had excellent trade and travel links, which helped to spread ideas across other countries.

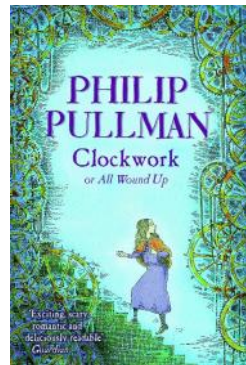
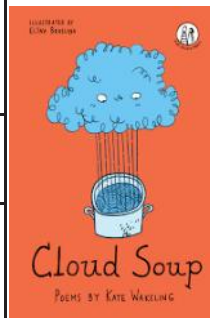
## Islamic Scholars and Their Achievements

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi AD 780 – AD 850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Father of algebra'</li> <li>• Introduced Arabic numbers 1-9 and the concept of 'zero'</li> </ul>
Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi AD 854 - AD 925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of smallpox and measles</li> <li>• Study of eyes</li> <li>• Recognised the importance of doctor/patient relationships</li> </ul>
Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi AD 936 – AD 1013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New surgical techniques, e.g. cauterisation</li> <li>• New surgical tools, e.g. forceps</li> </ul>
Ibn al-Haytham AD 965 – AD 1040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proved that light travels in straight lines</li> <li>• Invented the first camera</li> </ul>

## Key Vocabulary

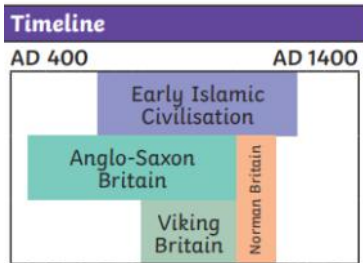
<b>House of Wisdom</b>	An intellectual centre and library
<b>Mosque</b>	An Islamic place of worship
<b>Golden Age</b>	An age of development and wonder (discovery, knowledge, culture)
<b>River Tigris</b>	Key location for trade across Asia, Africa, Europe
<b>Round City plan</b>	Built as a large circle with thick walls and four main gates making it easy to defend and be well organised

## Key texts



## Key Dates

AD 632	Muhammad dies and Muslims struggle to agree who should be the next <b>caliph</b> . The first four <b>caliphs</b> appointed after this time come to represent an age of 'pure <b>Islam</b> '. When the last, Ali, was assassinated in AD 661, the Umayyad <b>dynasty</b> of <b>caliphs</b> took over for nearly a century. After that began the reign of the Abbasid <b>caliphs</b> .
AD 752	<b>Caliph</b> Al-Mansur builds Baghdad as the new capital of the Islamic empire on the river Tigris. It was close to established trade routes, such as the <b>Silk Road</b> , and became known as the cultural and learning capital of the world.
AD 830	The House of Wisdom is built in Baghdad.
AD 1000	Al-Zahrawi finishes his medical book Al Tasrif. It will be used by doctors for another 500 years.
AD 1258	The Siege of Baghdad. Mongols from Asia attacked Islamic lands, destroying the House of Wisdom and burning Baghdad. They threw millions of books into the river. The city never recovered its former glory, but the ideas lived on.



## Computing

- To identify that drawing tools can be used to produce different outcomes.
- To create a vector drawing by combining different shapes and use tools to achieve a desired effect.
- To recognise that vector drawings consist of layers and to group objects together to make them easier to work with.

## RE

- To know examples of forgiveness in the Qu'ran.
- To know that divine forgiveness and human forgiveness are different in Islam.
- To know about Jewish teachings of forgiveness.
- To know about a non-religious worldview.
- To understand the views on the challenges of forgiveness.

## Maths

- Multiplication (4 digit by 1 digit)
- Multiplication (2 digits by 2 digits)
- Division with remainders
- Multiplying fractions
- Fractions of quantities and amounts

## Science

- To know how things move on different surfaces.
- To know the effects of air and water resistance.
- Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
- To know that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity.

## History

- To understand the significance of Baghdad A.D. 900
- To compare Baghdad and Britain in terms of governance
- To analyse cultural development in Baghdad and Britain
- To investigate daily life in Baghdad

## Art

- I know the definition of sculpture.
- I know there are some abstract and some realist sculptures and how to identify the difference.
- I know how to make a sculpture.
- I know how to use wire to build an armature.

## Spelling

- Homophones
- Common homophones
- Year 5/6 CEW