Year 4 Islamic civilisations (2) The Rise of Islam Medium Term Plan

National Curriculum	Knowledge
Children should be taught about 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.	Depth focus: Cordoba - city of light (draw on geography on trade, climate, locational knowledge). The glories of Islamic achievement in art, architecture, learning and science in Cordoba. How Muslims, Christians and Jews lived and worked together, collaborated on great architectural projects together and built a culture of learning together. The great library of Cordoba – how knowledge of medicine, technology, art, theology and geography was built through the work of peoples from all three religions.
	Disciplinary focus: similarity and difference
Lesson Focus	How did worlds come together in Cordoba? Vocabulary
1. Islam bursts out of Arabia	warring, disputes, Caliphs, warfare, Samarkand, Sind, territory, advance
2. Why did Islam spread so far, so fast?	factors, liberators, tolerant, booty, inheritance, taking them captive, treasurers, surveyors, dynasty, Ummayad, Damascus, criticize, rally round, Abbasids, unfurled, banners, Abd al-Rahman, massacre, biblical, fugitive
3. The homesick ruler and the hall of light	Cordoba, unwinding, turban, emir, stranger, homeland, exile, urgent, stonemasons, glance ,sturdy, delicate
4. City of learning, city of art	aisles, jade, musician, lute, Peoples of the Book, provoked, clamped down, locust, minaret
5. City of three religions	splendor, ancestors, sought out, mihrab, adapted, production, extension
6. 'You have destroyed what was unique in the world'	Berbers, deadly, Almohads, momentum, expelled, triumph, cathedral, enraged, town council, unique
Synoptic task How did worlds come together in Muslim Cordoba?	