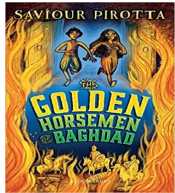




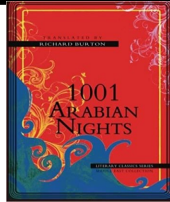
The Golden Age

Key texts

The Golden Horsemen of Baghdad by Saviour Pirotta.



1001 Arabian Nights



Opportunities/ Experiences

Derby Faith Trail



Vocabulary

Baghdad- the capital of Iraq.
Islam - religion of Muslims.
Muslim- a person who follows Islam
Scholar-highly educated person
Caliphs - chief Muslim ruler.
House of Wisdom - Institution of Education in Baghdad.
River Tigris - the river running through Baghdad
Mongols - a group that invaded and destroyed Baghdad.
Empire- a group of nations or people ruled over by an emperor
Mosque - Muslim place of worship.
Dynasty - a line of related rulers of a country.

History

570 CE-Islam's first prophet, Muhammed, is born in Mecca.
750 CE-Umayyad dynasty ends and the first Abbasid ruler takes the throne. This is the start of the Islamic Golden Age.
762 CE-The Abbasids build a new capital city- Baghdad.
813-833 CE- The reign of Abbasid caliph al-Mamun, who strongly promotes arts and sciences.
1258 CE- The Mongols from Asia attacked and destroyed the city.
 -The city was perfectly round, with four gates.
 -It is situated between two large rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates
 -The House of Wisdom was built in the city and became the world's largest library.
 -Scholars from all over the world came to study medicine, science and astrology, making many advancements.



- Islamic scholars created our numerals 1,2,3,etc

Art

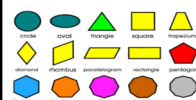
Islamic art was developed during the Golden Age.

Islamic art is the art found in countries that have Islam as a major religion.



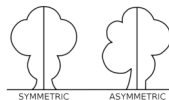
Islamic art is different to Christian art. Christian art uses religious symbols.

Islamic art is not specifically linked to religion or used only in religion: it uses no religious symbols.

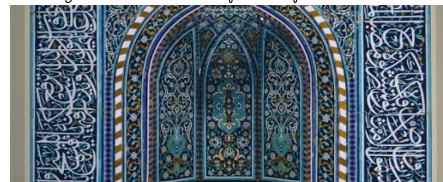


There are many features/techniques used in Islamic art:

- Geometric shapes and repeating patterns
- Tessellation
- Symmetrical shapes
- Natural symbols
- Vegetal patterns
- Calligraphy



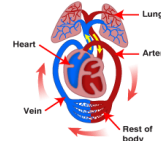
Writing was seen as a form of decoration.



Science

The main parts of the Circulatory System include the Heart, Blood vessels (veins and arteries) and blood.

The heart pumps blood around the body.
 Blood carries oxygen from the lungs through arteries to every part of the body.



- Blood travels back to the heart through veins.

-Oxygen is carried by red blood cells.
 -Blood also carries water, nutrients and waste.

-Blood also contains plasma, this takes the nutrients around our body, and white blood cells.
 Blood contains platelets which prevent and stop bleeding.



Diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle all effect the way our bodies function.

geometric- made up of polygons/ shapes
 tessellation- shapes fitting together without gaps
 repetition- occurring again
 calligraphy- decorative handwriting
 symmetry- identical parts facing
 ornate- highly decorated
 intricate- finely detailed
 arabesque- geometric design usually representing nature

Circulatory system- heart transporting blood around the body

Oxygenated- enriched with oxygen
 deoxygenated- without oxygen
 arteries- carry blood away from the heart
 veins- carry blood towards the heart
 capillaries- microscopic blood vessels
 Carbon dioxide- gas humans breathe out
 nutrients- substances animals need to stay alive and healthy

Links to previous learning

Y1/2:

Art-skills for printing, pattern, shapes. Similarities with Islamic Art

Y3/4 :

Greeks/Romans- features of ancient empires

Egyptians- Significance of The River Tigris compared to the River Nile and the benefits this brings to a civilization.

Y5/6

Automata - wind- powered automata on the four gates to Baghdad. The Banu Musa invented the first programmable automaton- automatic flute player. Many Muslim automaton: Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices.

WW2-European countries/ non-European