

## Year 5 History Autumn/Spring/Summer: How has technology changed the world?

To begin our enquiry of “How has technology changed the world?” we will focus on how advances in Islamic art, culture, maths and science have had a global impact. To develop our understanding we will contrast and compare early Islamic civilisation with other early civilisations and ask “Did Early Islamic civilisation invent it all first?”.

**Key Skill:** I can discern how and why **contrasting arguments and interpretations** of the past have been constructed.

### We will be able to:

- Explain the origins of Islam.
- Explain and discuss the key principles of Islam and important historical figures.
- Understand how the five pillars of Islam developed and how they impact the way Muslims live today.
- Understand how Islam contributed to modern civilisation through maths, science, the arts and other scholarly influences.

### To deepen our learning we will:

- Compare and contrast Islam with other major world religions – including obligations and practices by followers,
- Compare the role of a caliph with other religious leaders from world religions.
- What are the similarities and differences in the way major religions contribute to wider society?
- Question how life in today’s global community could present itself without the advances made by early Islamic civilisation.

### Key Vocabulary:

**Islam** is the second most popular religion in the world with over a thousand million followers. It is more often thought of as a complete way of life rather than a religion.

Islam began in Arabia and was revealed to humanity by the Prophet **Muhammad**.

In religion, a **Prophet** is someone who speaks on behalf of a divine being.

The holy **Qur’an** is the Muslim scripture – beliefs and practices are rooted in this. Muslims believe the Holy Qur’an is ‘the word of God’.

**Mecca** is a sacred holy place in Saudi Arabia. It is the birthplace of the prophet Muhammed. In the centre of the **mosque (Islamic place of worship)** there, is a cube shaped building called **Kabaa**. Muslims face the direction of Kabaa when they perform ritual **prayer (Salah)**.

**Allah** is the name Muslims give to God.

**Medina** is one of the holiest cities in Islam.

**The Five Pillars** are duties that Muslims are obliged to carry out. These are: **Shahadah** – a declaration of faith, **Salah** – prayer, **Zakat** – donation to charity, **Saum** – fasting during Ramadan, and **Haj** – pilgrimage to Mecca.

A **pilgrimage** is a special journey.

A **Caliph** is a chief Muslim civil and religious ruler – they are regarded as successors of Muhammed.

A **Caliphate** is a state under the rule of a Caliph.

Empire

**Hadith** is what Muslims believe to be the recorded words, actions and silent approvals of Muhammed.

**The House of Wisdom**, also known as The Grand Library of Baghdad, is a major Islamic intellectual centre – its origins date back to the late 8<sup>th</sup> century.

**570 AD** –  
Muhammed is  
born in the city  
of Mecca

**610 AD** – Islam  
is born when  
Muhammed  
receives the first  
revelations of  
the Qur’an

**750 - 1258 AD**  
– The city of  
Baghdad is  
built.

**780 AD** –  
Mathematician  
and scientist al-  
Khwarizme is  
born. “Father of  
algebra”.

**1025 AD** - Ibn Sina  
completes *The Canon  
of Medicine*. Becomes  
standard medical  
textbook throughout  
Europe and the  
Middle East for  
hundreds of years.