



# St. George's CE First School and Nursery

## History Topic Sequence



### Year 4 Spring 1 – Ancient Achievements

<p>Our children will understand the narrative of the world by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- being inspired and motivated to learn about the historical events that have shaped our lives</li> <li>- developing enquiring minds by critically analysing evidence</li> <li>- developing a sense of chronology</li> </ul>	<p>We teach History based on the National Curriculum and mapping the coverage that our children will experience at Middle School.</p> <p>We teach History for three half terms.</p>
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Concepts	Lasting legacies	Pioneers	Life for everyday	Invasion
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Know		Remember	Do	
They will already know...	They will know and understand the words...	They will be taught about...	They will apply this knowledge and be able to:	
<p>Life in Britain at this time (The Dark Ages/Anglo Saxons)</p> <p>Attitudes towards religion, medicine in Britain at this time</p>	<p>Trade Supply Advancements Innovations Legacy Islamic Golden Age House of Wisdom Baghdad Concurrently</p>	<p>To know where the Ancient Islamic Civilisation fits into the chronology of the World.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Stone Age 15,000 BC – 3,000 BC</b> <b>Bronze Age 3000 BC – 800 BC</b> <b>Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43</b> <b>Romans AD 43 to AD 410</b> <b>Anglo-Saxons (The Dark Ages) AD 410 - AD1066</b></p> <p>To know what life was like in Baghdad at the same time as the Dark Ages using a range of sources.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Religious beliefs</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>In Mecca in AD610 a man called Muhammad began to experience what he believed were messages from God.</b> <b>Those who believed in these messages became known as Muslims.</b> <b>The religion they followed was called Islam.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Settlement</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Baghdad was built as the capital of the Islamic religion in 752 and was the largest city in the world at that time. Although many people were nomads, as more cities were built more people settled.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The world's largest library was established in Baghdad and the focus on the city as a circle, with all the important buildings in the middle. Libraries, schools and hospitals were built, and the leaders wanted people to learn.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Research and Learning</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bayt al-Hikma, the 'House of Wisdom', was founded by Caliph Harun al-Rashid.</b> <b>He encouraged learning and invited scholars of different faiths to his court, treating them with great respect. The House of Wisdom is a famous academic institution. Intellectuals travelled to Baghdad to learn about Maths and Science.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Work Historically</b></p> <p>To know and develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.</p> <p>To know and understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p> <p>To know connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.</p> <p>To regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>St George's Gems</b></p> <p>What was the House of Wisdom?</p> <p>What were the main differences between life in Baghdad and life in Britain at this time?</p> <p>Name 3 legacies of the Golden Age of Islam.</p>

		<p>Discoveries and learning led to us using our numerals (instead of Roman ones) and lots of medical research was undertaken,  <b>Ibn al-Haytham – proved light travelled in straight lines, invented the camera</b>  <b>Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi - invented new surgical tools and techniques</b>  <b>Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi – Introduced Arabic numbers and the concept of zero</b></p> <p><b>Developments there outstripped those of anywhere else in the world. There was free education, free health care, public baths, paved streets (lit at night), litter collection and sewage systems.</b></p> <p><b>Trade</b>  Trade took place via the Silk Road (roads that led from Egypt, through India and Russia to China).</p> <p><b>To know and contrast life in the same time period in two different locations.</b>  <b>Settlement</b>  <b>Trade</b>  <b>Research and learning</b>  <b>Religious beliefs</b></p> <p><b>To know how the Golden Age ended</b>  <b>The Golden Age ended after 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.</b></p> <p><b>To know how our lives have changed as a result of The Golden Age</b>  <b>The Golden Age of Islam left a wonderful legacy of things we use today including algebra, Arabic numbers, mechanical clocks, cameras etc.</b></p>		
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**Why Now?**

Children are at a developmental stage that makes them ready for the content we have planned in this topic.

<b>History Disciplinary Vocabulary Progression</b> (these are cumulative and are in addition to the topic-specific vocabulary within each unit of study)				
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Yr4
Today Yesterday Tomorrow Before After Time	After Before Clues Event New Now Old Past Present A long time ago	Artefacts Began Museum People Community Recount Source Timeline	Century Chronology Date Decade Era BC, AD, BCE Evidence Interpret Invade Peace Settle War	Ancient Archaeology Civilisation Conquest Democracy Government Discover Enemies Excavate Monarchy Parliament Cultures Rule Monarch

