

Thursday 28th February 2021



We are all so impressed with the work that you are doing at home, keep it up 😊

mosque

Baghdad

Ancient Islamic Civilization

Arabesque

- Islamic world under Muhammad, 622–632
- Territory added by first four Caliphs, 632–661
- Territory added by Umayyad Caliphs, 661–750
- Military campaigns

Islam Expands

Recap:

Who were the main trading partners of the AIC?

Along the Silk Road, with the main linked countries being India, China and across to the continent of Europe.

What were the key events in the timeline of Ancient Islamic Civilization?

- The Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) established the first Islamic State.
- There were different Caliphates as the Empire expanded.
- The Mongols seized Baghdad, which was seen as the end of the Golden Age of Islam.

Who were the first four Caliphs?

Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali.

What were the key features of Baghdad?

- Baghdad was a circular city.
- It was placed near the water making it easy to trade with other cities.
- There was a high value placed on learning and knowledge.

LO: To understand the importance of geometric patterns within AIC and Islamic art work.

Success Criteria

- To identify geometric patterns, vegetal patterns and calligraphy as examples of Islamic art.
- To identify and explain where different forms of Islamic art was used.
- To create my own early Islamic style geometric pattern.



Today, you are going to be producing some artwork!
We hope you enjoying doing something new :)

Islamic Art



What do you think of when you hear the term Islamic art?

What patterns or pictures come to mind?

Where do you think you might see examples of Islamic art?



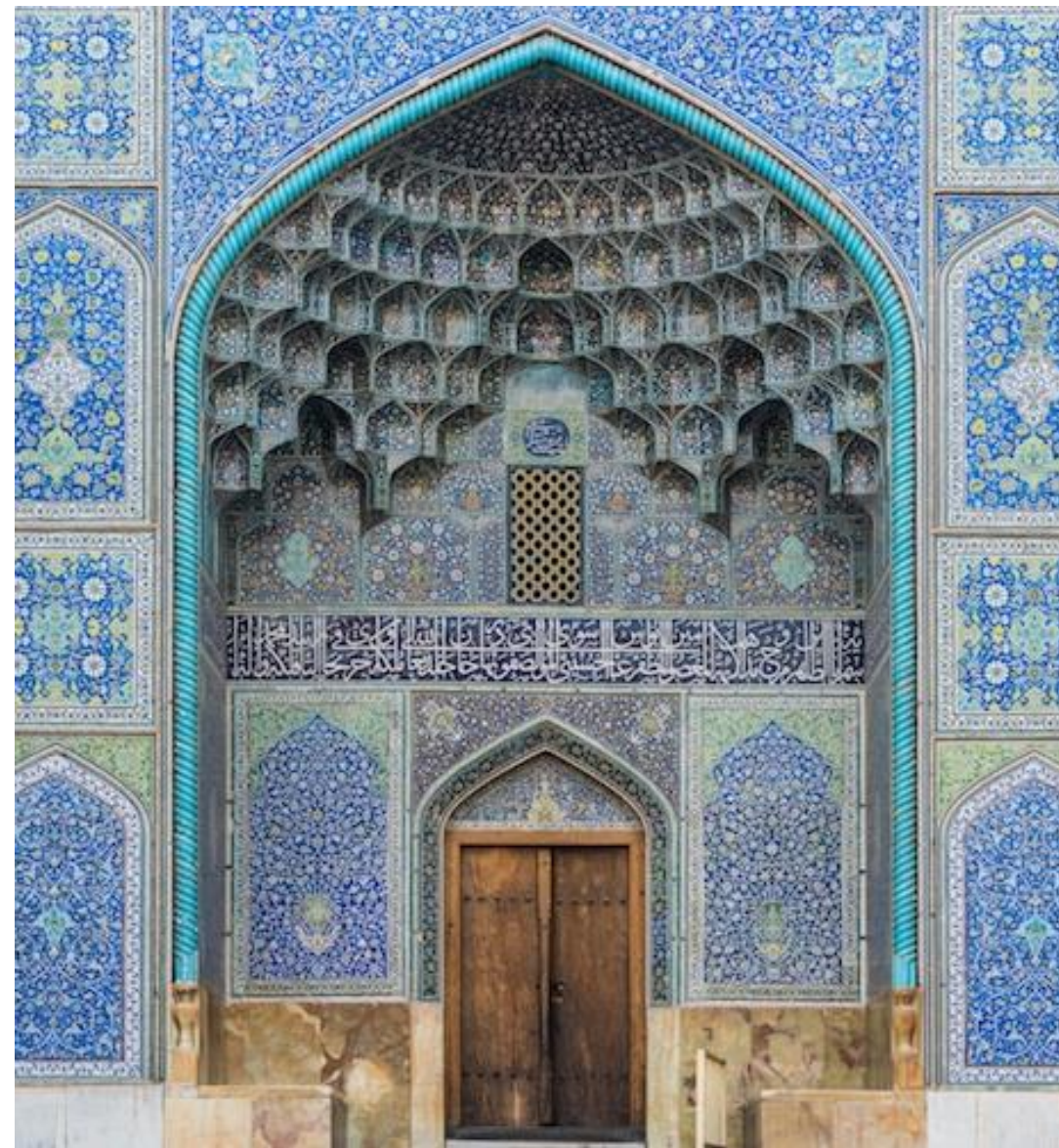
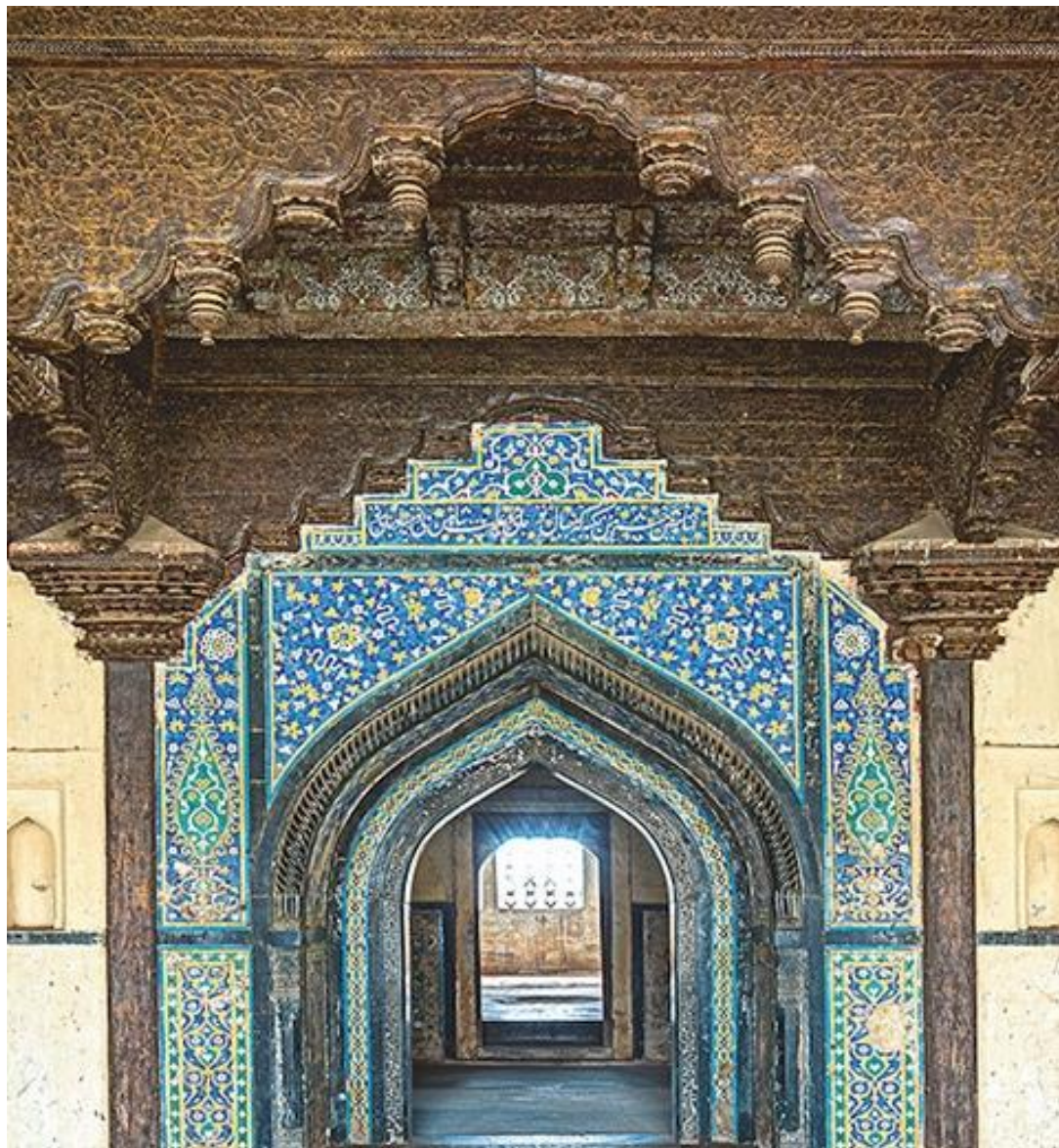
Have a look at the images on the next slides.

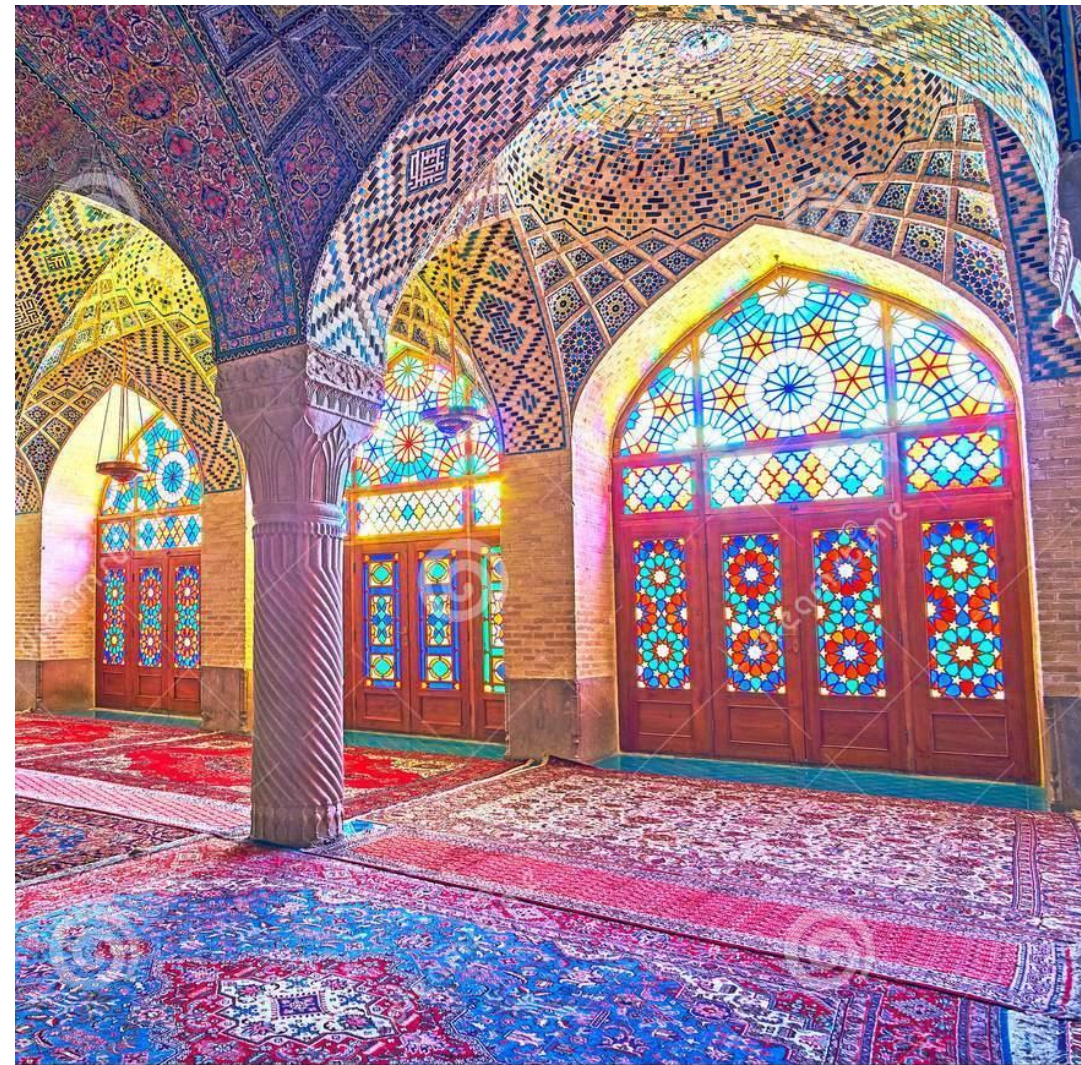
What patterns can you see?

What similarities are there? What differences?

New vocabulary:

Arabesque is a word often used to describe Islamic Art, as the style is an intricate pattern of interlaced lines.

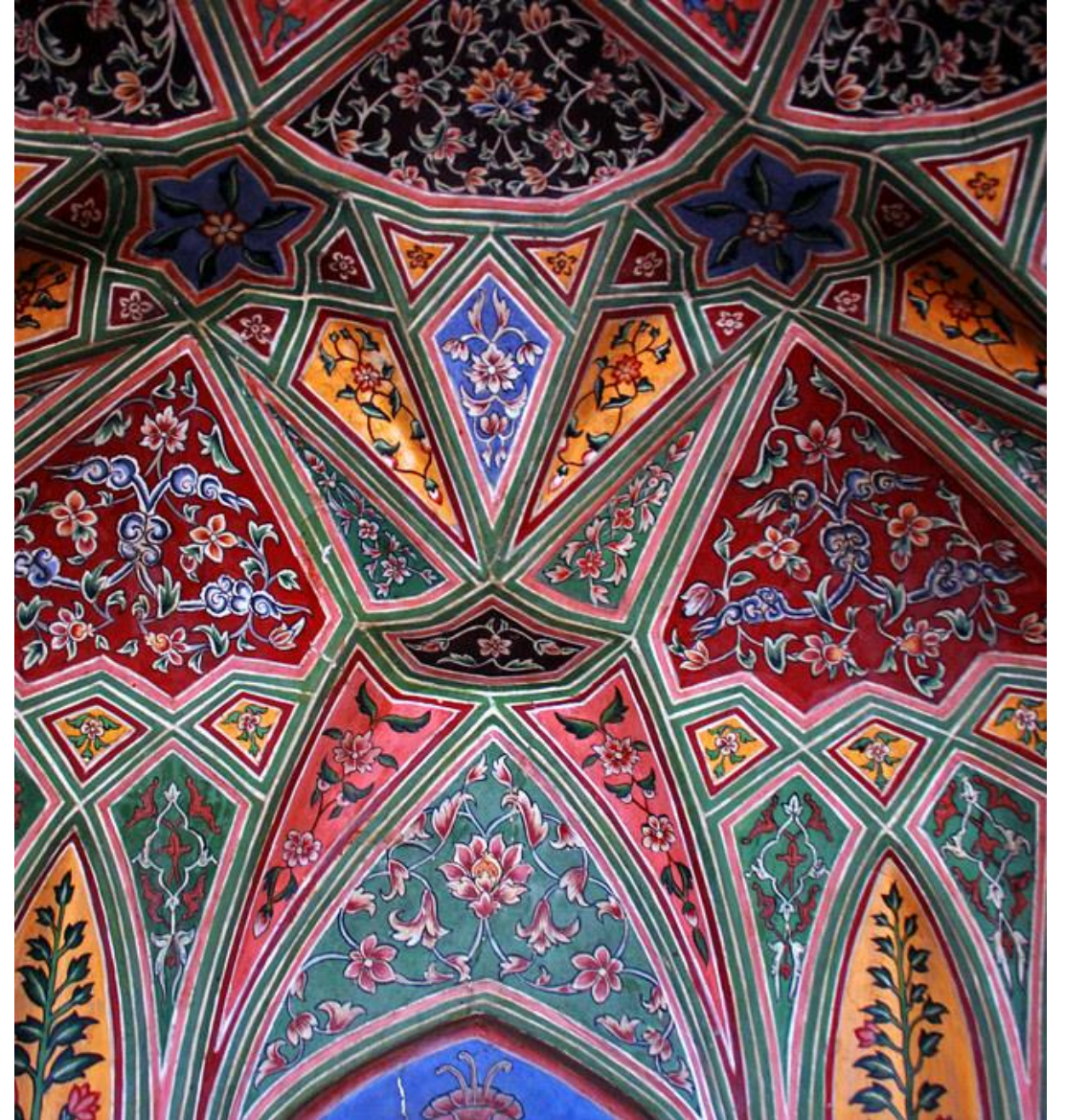


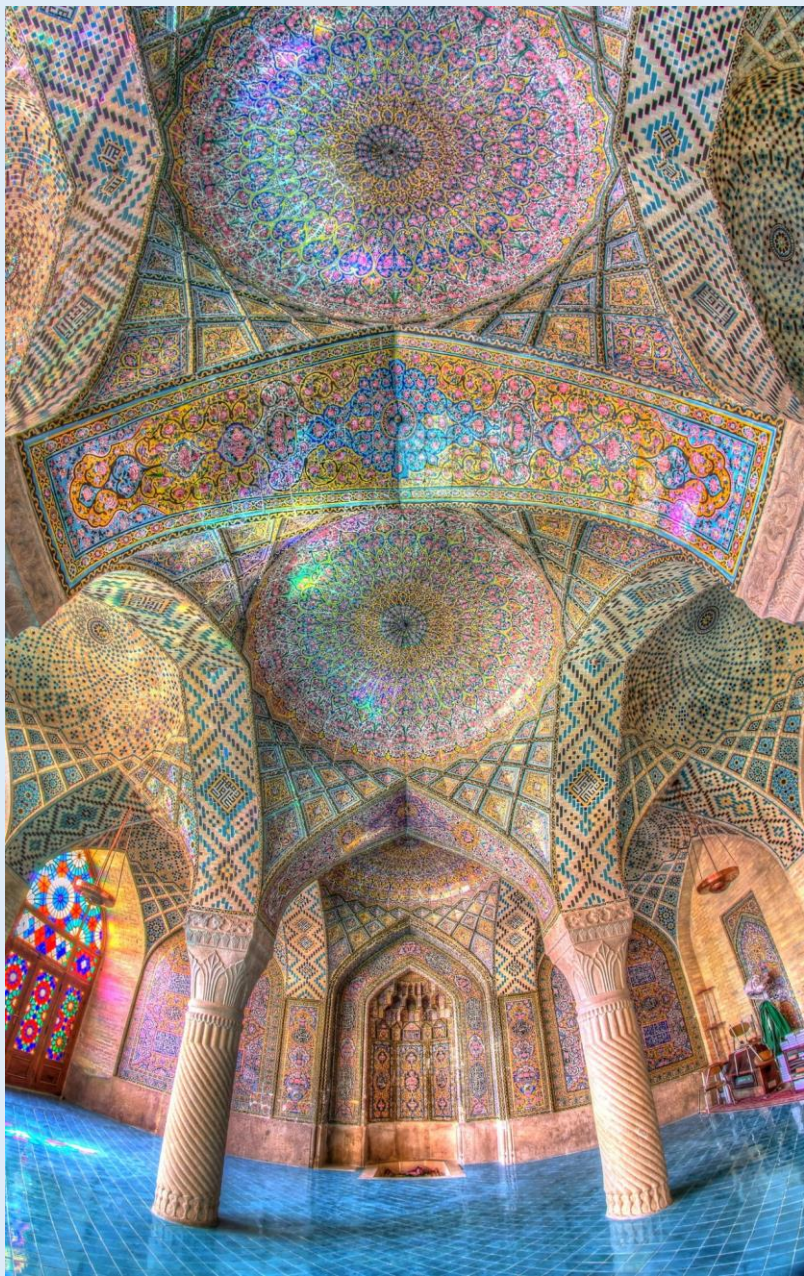


is only.

ID 105697796

© Evgeniy Fesenko | Dreamstime.co



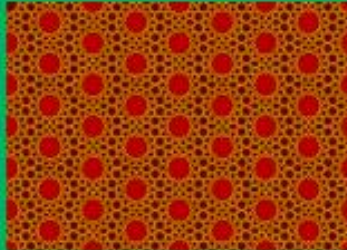


Forms of Islamic Art

The term Islamic art represents all art created in the Islamic empire which was vast and varied in terms of style. As Muslims inhabited more land, they inherited the art and culture of those lands also. This means that in the early days, Islamic art was built upon the styles and techniques of a wide range of earlier artistic forms, such as those developed under **Byzantine or Sasanian rule**.

It was during the **Umayyad dynasty** (AD 661 – 750) that an artistic style which could be clearly defined as Islamic began to develop.

Some forms of Islamic art are shown below. These art forms could be used on their own or in combination with each other.



Geometric
patterns



Vegetal patterns



Islamic calligraphy

Forms of Islamic Art

Geometric Patterns

Geometric patterns were very popular in the early Islamic civilisation and they decorated everything from clothing to mosques. Geometric patterns could be used on their own or combined with calligraphy or vegetal patterns to form more complex artwork.

Geometric patterns consist of repeating, interlaced or overlapped shapes arranged in complex, intricate patterns.



Photo courtesy of mark.muelhaeuser (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Forms of Islamic Art

Vegetal Patterns

These semi-natural patterns used in early Islamic art decorated buildings, textiles, pottery and manuscripts. The patterns are based on plants and flowers found in the natural world.

Islamic Vegetal patterns feature Arabesque (meaning 'in the Arab fashion' in French) patterns consisting of **foliage** and **flowers** in a linear pattern.



Photo courtesy of Etherescent Elephant (@Flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Forms of Islamic Art

Calligraphy

Calligraphy, which is a form of artistic writing, allowed early Islamic artists to communicate a text in a decorative form. Calligraphy in the early Islamic civilisation was used to decorate many different items including manuscripts, clothing, pottery, buildings and armour. The photo on the right shows a page from the **Qur'an**, which is written using calligraphy.



هَذَا الْكِتَابُ ذِكْرٌ لِّلصَّلَاةِ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ

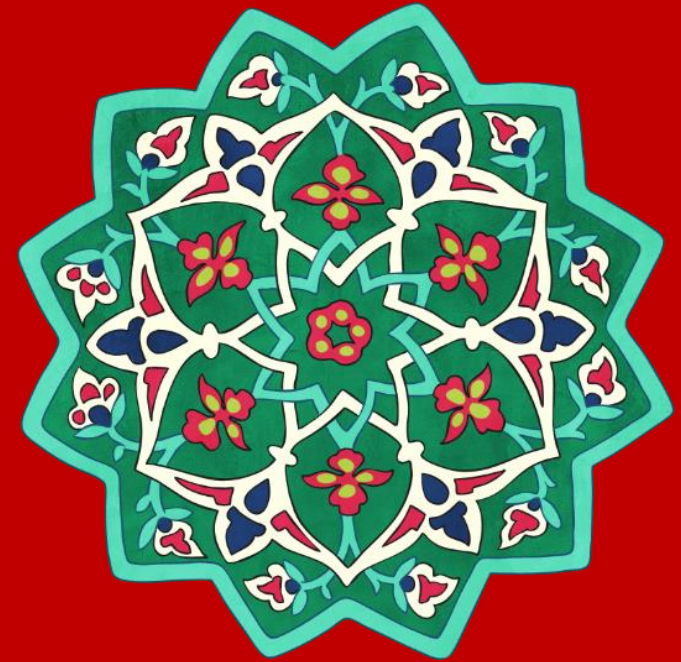
Photo courtesy of jkazu (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons license - attribution

In your books, complete these sentences.

Islamic Art represents all art created in the Islamic _____. The Islamic style of detailed patterns is called _____.

There were three main forms of Islamic Art: _____, _____ and _____.

_____ patterns were very _____ and were used as decoration.

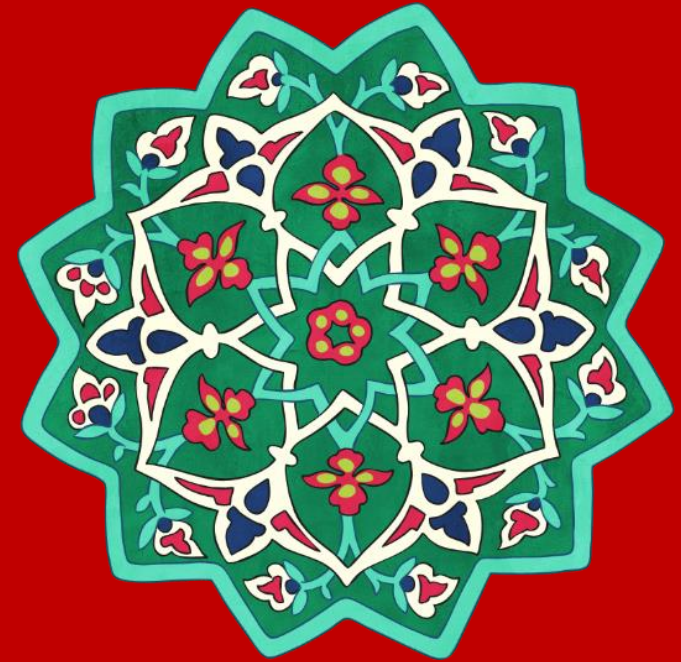


In your books, complete these sentences.

Islamic Art represents all art created in the Islamic **Empire**. The Islamic style of detailed patterns is called **arabesque**.

There were three main forms of Islamic Art: **geometric patterns**, **vegetal patterns** and **calligraphy**.

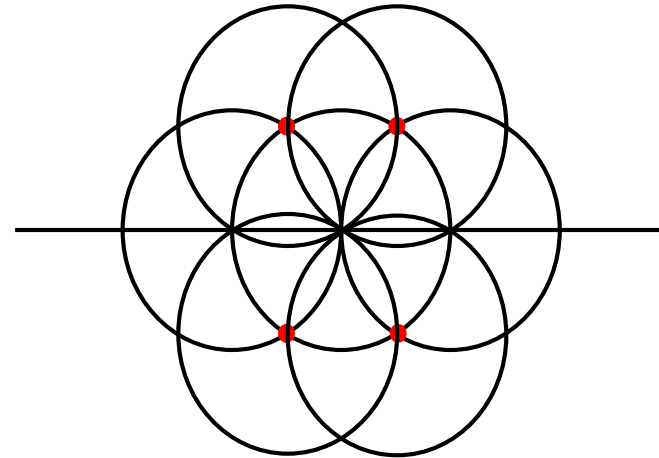
Geometric patterns were very **popular** and were used as decoration.



Drawing Geometric Patterns

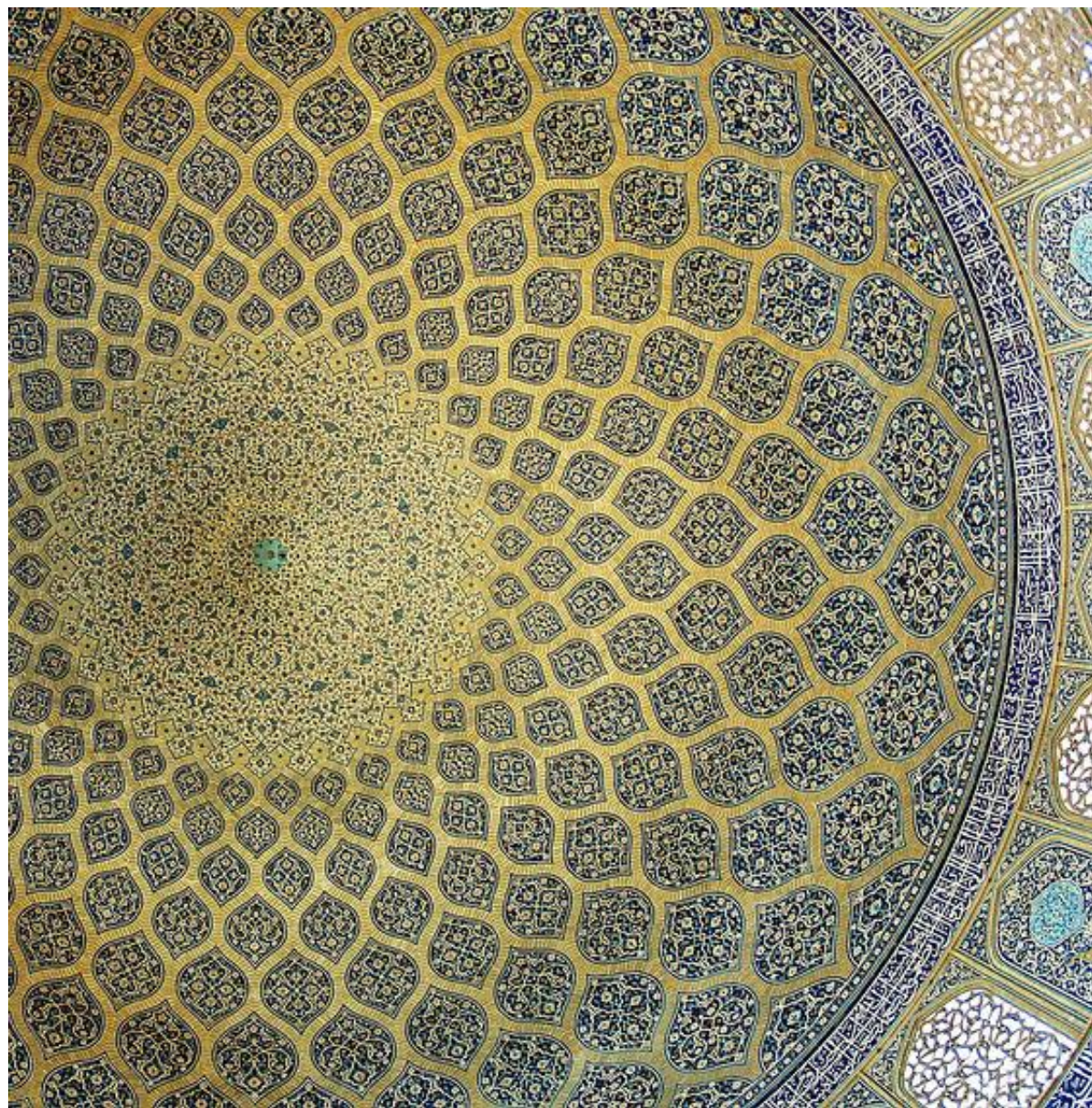
You are going to learn how to create your own geometric pattern.

Don't worry if you make a mistake, the Islamic people actually made sure that every pattern had at least one mistake in it so that it is not perfect. Only the Caliph could be perfect!



BAYT AL-KRATLIYAH - FLOOR MOSAICS





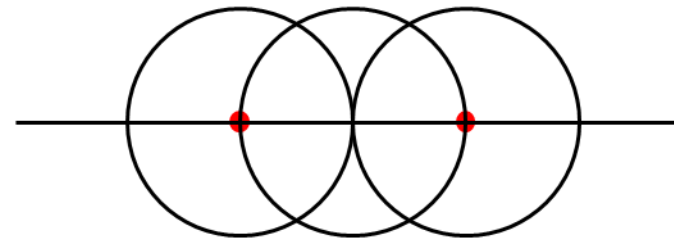
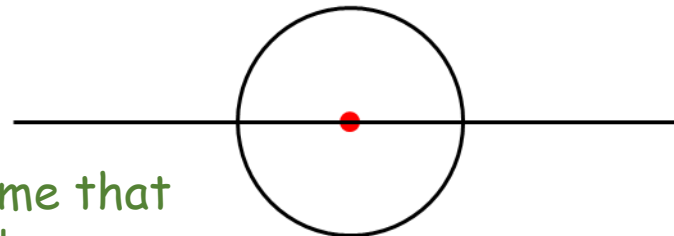
In your books, draw a box which is roughly half of your page.
Then follow the instructions:

- 1 USE A RULER TO DRAW A STRAIGHT, HORIZONTAL LINE.
In the middle of your box!

- 2 USE A COMPASS TO DRAW A CIRCLE.

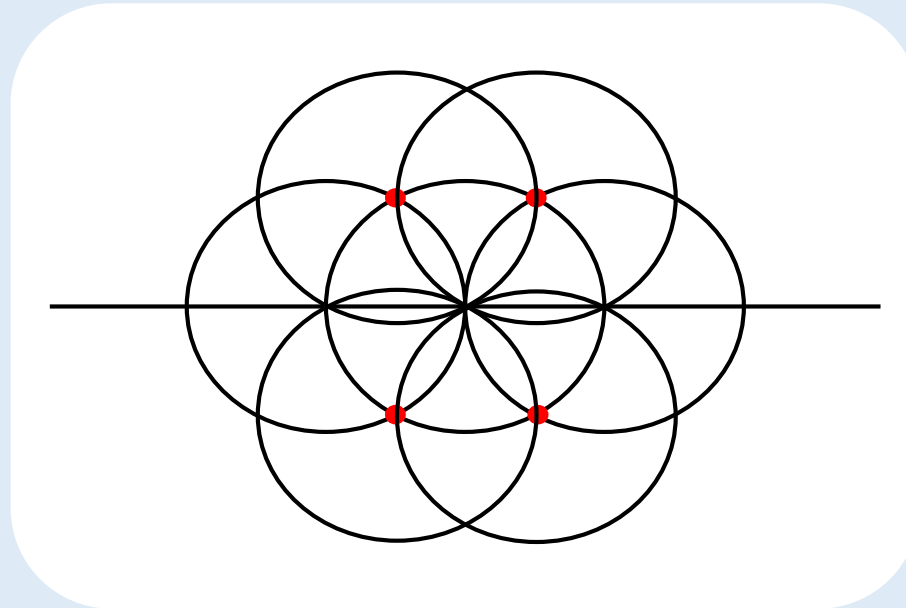
Instead of a compass, try to find something at home that you can use as a small stencil - maybe a bottle cap!

- 3 PUT THE POINT OF THE COMPASS WHERE THE LINES MEET TO DRAW TWO MORE CIRCLES EITHER SIDE OF THE FIRST.



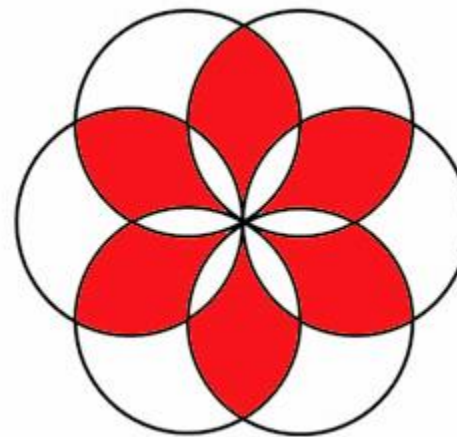
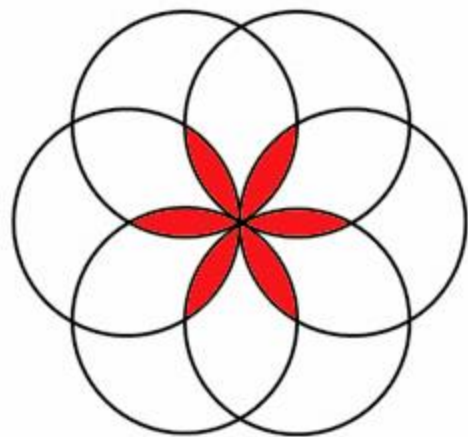
4

DRAW FOUR MORE IDENTICAL CIRCLES, PLACING THE COMPASS POINT WHERE THE CIRCLES MEET.

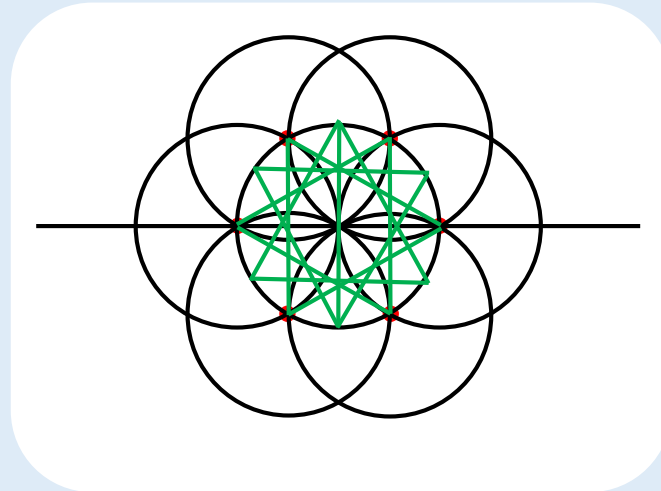
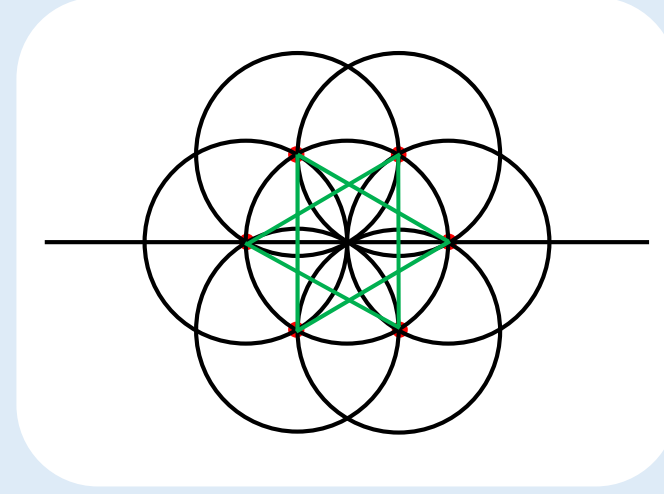
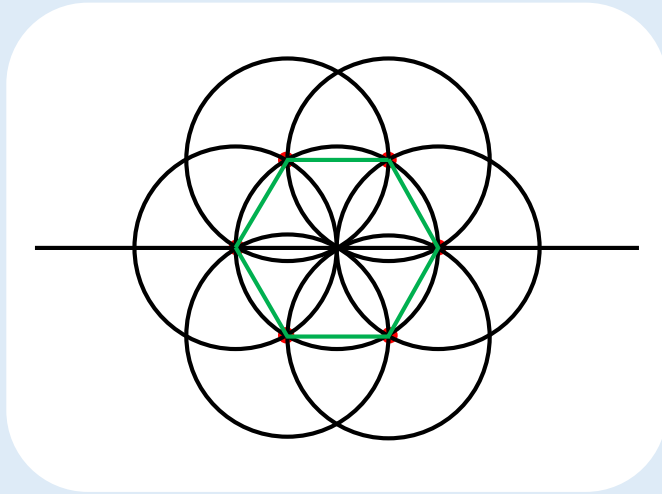


WHAT SHAPES CAN YOU NOW FIND INSIDE THIS MOTIF?

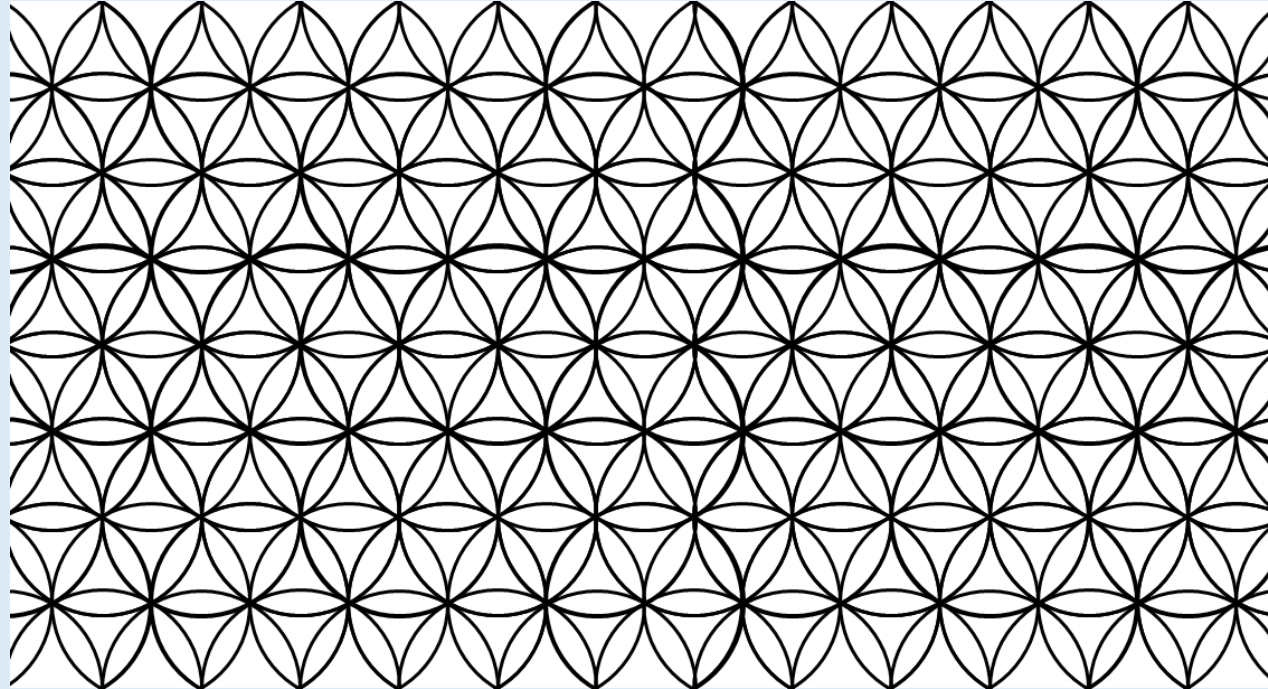
WHAT SHAPES CAN YOU NOW FIND INSIDE THIS MOTIF?



WHAT SHAPES CAN YOU FIND INSIDE THIS MOTIF BY CONNECTING INTERSECTING LINES WITH STRAIGHT LINES?



REPEAT THE MOTIF TO CREATE LARGER PATTERNS.



Challenge: Try something different and see what happens!

You can colour in your pattern as well.

P4C

Thinking Deeper...

Is it always important to
make mistakes?



Brilliant job!

I hope that you enjoyed creating your artwork 😊

Please send your finished work to your class teacher:

Miss James: mjames@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk

Miss Sutherland: ksutherland@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk