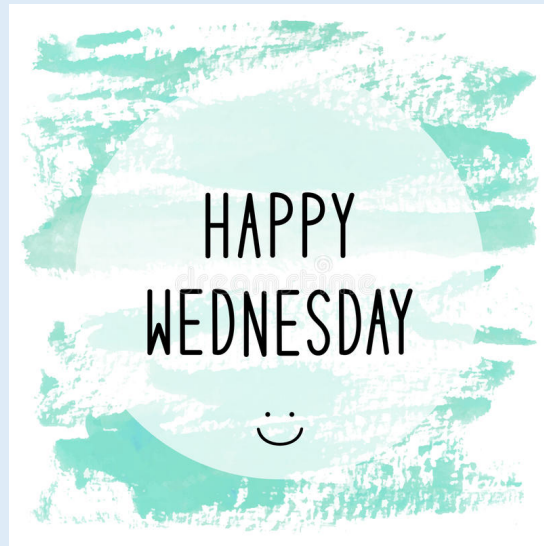


Week 1 – Humanities  
Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020

Well done for getting this far! Let's go 😊



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:

What was our last History topic?

What was our most recent Geography topic?

What is the difference between Geography and History?



**LO:** To locate and explain who the Ancient Islamic Civilization traded with and why

## Success Criteria

- To identify significant places on a map of the Silk Road.
- To identify and describe items offered for trade during the AIC
- To understand why it is important to learn about the AIC.



**Our Geography topic this half-term is the Ancient Islamic Civilization.**

**The first lesson today is thinking about WHY we should study this society. Why is the civilization important? What did it do? Why is it famous?**

**The society was involved in a trading route called the Silk Road, let's find out more...**

# Task 1: Imagine...

If you can, ask an adult if you have any of the following at home!

Have a go at looking at, smelling, tasting, feeling some 'trade goods'!

*Pepper, ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, cardamom, rice, cotton, tea, paper and salt.*

Can you imagine the world without these products?

What might be different? What would we not have today?



# Trading Goods

All of these goods used to be traded along a route called the 'Silk Road', which travelled across several different countries from 206BC for over a thousand years.

Why do you think these products were considered to be valuable trading items?

Where do you think they originally came from?

*Imagine the world without any of these items...*

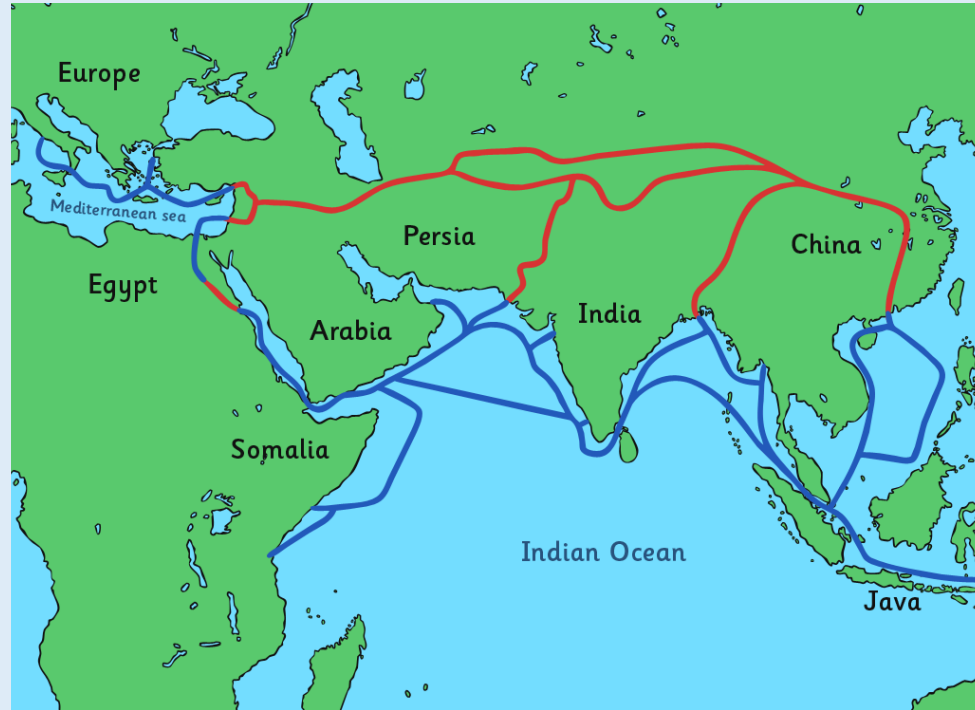


# Trade Routes

This map shows the ancient Silk Road trade route linking east to west, along which traders could travel to sell their wares.

How do you think people travelled on the route?

How did they carry all their goods?



It is called the Silk Road because it was first used to carry Chinese silk during the time of the Chinese Han dynasty (206 BC - AD 220).



## Task 2: The Silk Road

Using any maps, atlases, Google Maps or the file on the school website, find the following key places along the Silk Road:

- Europe
- Baghdad
- India
- China
- Egypt



Challenge: Does the route mainly go across land or ocean? Why? Think about the time period.

# Task 2: The Silk Road

In your books or on a piece of paper:

*(Landscape)*

Draw or trace a map showing the Silk Road and the key trading partners of the Ancient Islamic Civilization which we will be studying this half-term.



# The Silk Road

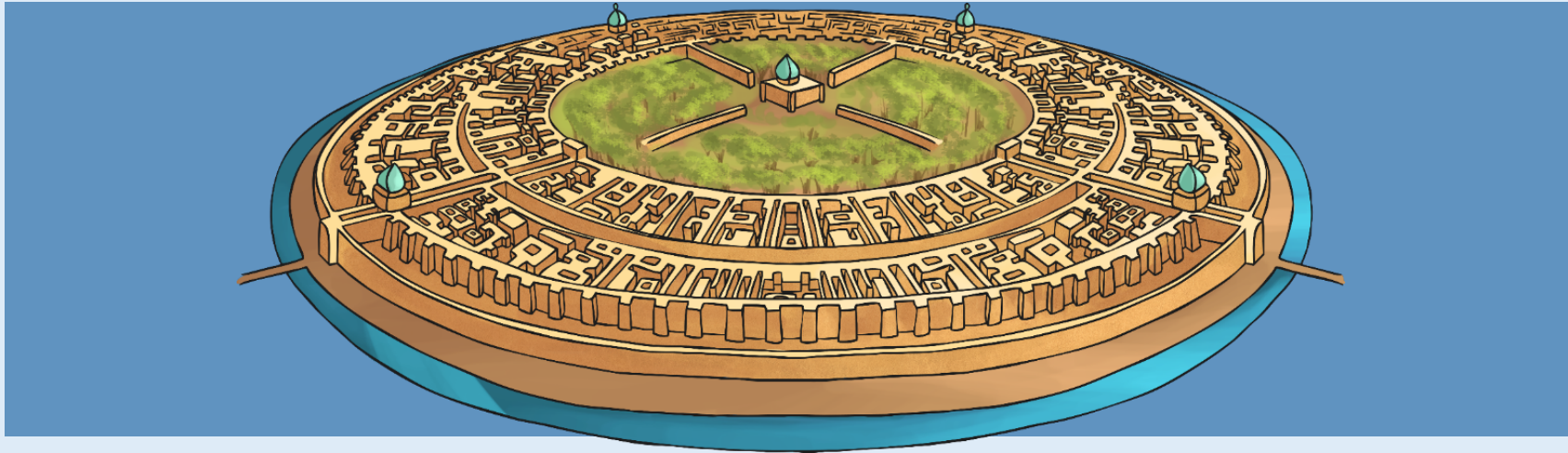
Looking at the position of Baghdad on your maps, why do you think it this city played a significant role in the trading of goods?

How did this help the AIC become a major world power?

Why do you think it is important to learn about this civilization?

# The Rise of a Major Power

The time around the 8<sup>th</sup> century onwards is known in Islamic history as the Golden Age of Islam. During this time, the Islamic civilisation established itself as a major world power.





# Trade and Industry

During the Golden Age of Islam, from around the 8<sup>th</sup> century, trade and industry across nations flourished. Baghdad's position at the centre of the east to west trade routes helped the city to become a major power.



In Baghdad, specialised trades and products developed and officials were employed to make sure that craftsmen made quality products using the correct tools and techniques.

Why do you think trading was significant in helping to build a powerful Islamic empire?

# Muslim Products

Over time, people realised that it was cheaper to make their own versions of the products they bought, but the trade routes still continued to be busy as new products were sought. Quality goods made from traditional materials and using traditional methods were also in high demand.

Products invented or made by people from the early Islamic civilisation were highly valued by people across the world.

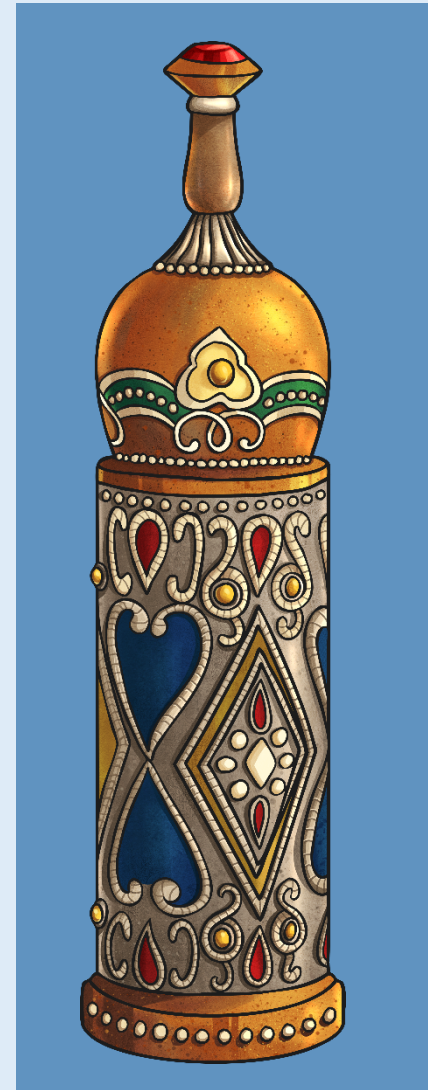
Some of these items included:

- Silk
- Perfume
- Pottery



# Perfume

In fact, when people from the early Islamic civilisation first came into contact with European travellers they were disgusted by their stench from lack of washing! Washing and the application of perfume were important during religious rituals in Islam.



# Task 3: Trading Goods

Using the maps & information sheet on the website, add labels to your maps of the different trading goods.

*Challenge: Underneath your maps, answer the question:  
How did the AIC become a major world power in terms of trading?*





Why do you think the Silk Road is not used still today?

Why is it still important to learn about this trading route and the civilizations involved?

# The Silk Road

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vn3e37VWc0k>

Watch this video to check your understanding.



P4C

Thinking Deeper...

Is trading always for  
the best?



Fantastic work today!! We hope you enjoyed learning about the Silk Road, it's so interesting to find out how food and products travelled across the world before technology!

Please send your finished work to your class teacher:

Miss James: [mjames@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk](mailto:mjames@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk)

Miss Sutherland: [ksutherland@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk](mailto:ksutherland@kingsavenue.Lambeth.sch.uk)